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Original Correspondence.

THE STANDARD.

SIR,—Finding, from the enquiries of a "Mine Adventurer," that the subject of the Copper Standard still interests the miner, and having been already allowed the privilege of expressing an opinion on it in your valuable Journal, I hope I may be permitted to make some further observations thereon, without trespassing on the patience of your readers, especially as Mr. Tregay's promised calculations are unavoidably delayed.

I stated in a former communication that I considered neither of the assumed numbers, 135, 138, nor any other number except 275, should be assumed as the returning charges in any comparisons of one standard with another, or in the calculation of a standard for any given produce from an average standard, as long as 27. 15s. per ton of ore, or 275l. per 100 tons, are assumed as the returning charges in the calculation of the average standard at the weekly sales.

Every one familiar with the Cornish ticketing knows that, at the close of the sale, as many 27. 15s. are added to the amount of the sale as there are tons of ore sold, and the sum divided by the tons of fine copper, gives what is termed the average standard. It is of no consequence whether the quantity of the ore be 10 tons or 10,000 tons, the same rule is invariably adhered to. The same result will be obtained by adding the quotient arising from the division of 275l. by the average produce to the price of the ore copper; why, then, shall not the same method be adopted in finding the standard for a single parcel, or in comparing the standard of one sale with the standard of any other sale?

The product of the standard and produce divided by 100, less 27. 15s., gives the price in every case, and the standard of every parcel should be such as, with the produce of the parcel, will reproduce the price given at the sale. I have not been so fortunate as to obtain the produces of any Cornish sales, but finding the produces are given in your reports of the Swansea sales; and assuming that if the same ores were sold in the Cornish ticketing, and subject to the same regulations as at present prevail there, the standard must be obtained in the same way—by adding 27. 15s. for every ton of ore to the amount of sale, and dividing the sum by the quantity of fine copper. On this principle I find that the average standard of the Swansea sale, Oct. 4, would be 111l. 6s. 10d.; the average price of ore copper being 91l. 4s. 3d., differing from that given in your summary by 4s. 3d., probably owing to my taking the pounds of fine copper into the calculation, a nice copper ore buyers are rarely guilty of, unless they occur in their deductions.

The question now to be disposed of is the "ollor-ing"—If the average standard be 111l. 6s. 10d., and the average produce 133, what must be the standard of any given parcel in the sale? My answer is, that the average standard and produce are of no use in solving that question, unless the price given for the ore copper in the parcel is equal to the average price for the ore copper. Still, the question may be solved when the produce and price of the parcel are known, and from these data I find that the first parcel of the Cobro ores, produce 133, would have a standard 108l. 6s. 7d., the price given for the ore copper being 87l. 19s. 3d. Again, No. 7: produce, 231, sold at standard for 103l. 2s. 10d., the price of ore copper being 90l. 15s. 8d.; while the Santander ore, of produce 31, sold at standard 164l. 12s. 3d., the actual price paid for ore copper being only 80l. per ton.

The great variation in the price paid for the ore copper in each parcel in the sale referred to, which will also be found in the Cornish sales, must, therefore, render the average standard and produce completely useless in estimating the standard of any particular parcel at that sale, and their only use is in the comparison of the averages of the different sales. This being the case, it is important that the miner be acquainted with the actual produce of every parcel sold, the apportioning the standard then becomes an easy matter. Thus, taking the fourth parcel of the Cobro ores, produce being 131, and the price 117. 9s. per ton, or 1145l. per 100 tons, add 275l. to this, and divide the sum by the produce, and we obtain the standard—thus, 1420 by 131=1077. 3s. 4d. Or thus, having divided 1145l. by 131, add 20l. 15s. 1d., arising from the division of 275l. by 131, to the quotient, the sum will be the standard as before. The standards of two different sales may be compared by the method formerly explained, employing the number 275l. instead of 135l. Thus, at the Cornish sale, Sept. 29, the standard was 129l. 5s., and produce 63; and at the sale last week the standard was 130l. 6s., and produce 63, showing a rise of 2l. 11s. 3d. on the standard, and not 2l., as reported in your summary.

Academy, 4, Myrtle-street, Liverpool, Oct. 12.

SMELTERS' PROFITS.

SIR,—Your Cornwall correspondent, in his communication of last week, appears to have been actuated by the feeling too common to most Cornishmen—that of considering that the smelters' sole aim in carrying on their business is to defraud the miners of a portion of their just gains, although the profits derived by smelting without a long experience in the business has been proved by two companies—the Mexican and South American, and the British and Colonial Smelting and Reduction. You have already stated, and with truth, that the smelters received during 1858 from 12 to 17. 5s. for each ton of ore they smelted, and it is only the difference between that amount and the expenses incurred in smelting the ton of ore that constitutes the smelters' profit. Your correspondent's mode of stating the differences, regardless of the produce of the ore or its chemical character, is unjust to the smelter, is calculated to mislead the public, and likely to create a distaste for mining, by inducing the opinion that, owing to the frauds which mine adventurers have to submit to, it is a most dangerous speculation. It would obviously be more sensible to state the price the smelter receives for smelting each ton of ore, and then by the publication of the quantity of fuel used and expenses incurred the smelters' profit would be arrived at. Taking your correspondent's figures for my data, I find that the average produce of the ore bought during the quarter was nearly 63 (67.28), and the average difference between the market price of cake copper and the price paid by the smelter for sufficient ore to make a ton of copper was 20l. 14s. Now, assuming the produce to be 63 (this is giving the advantage), it follows that the smelter received 20l. 14s. for smelting 14 tons 16 cwt. of ore (that being the quantity of 63 ore required to make a ton of fine copper), or 17. 7s. 11½d. for each ton of ore smelted. Out of this 17. 7s. 11½d. the smelter has to provide for fuel, labour, &c., and before he can obtain the balance, which is his profit, the copper must be actually sold in the market, and the further expense of agency for selling, &c., also deducted. No doubt Mr. Hunt's Statistics for 1859 will be as satisfactory, so far as proving that the miners have not been defrauded, as those for 1858 were, so that there is no reason to continue such attacks upon the smelters. I have no desire to enter into a controversy, but felt assured your readers would be glad to have a statement of facts recorded without distortion. I question whether your Cornwall correspondent can satisfactorily prove that he had no object in giving his one-sided statement.—Oct. 12.

THE CORNISH ENGINE—"STEAM-CASE."

SIR,—The steam-case question being a matter of some importance as regards our Cornish mine engines, I had a desire that some engineer who, as myself, is a great enemy to anonymous letters would favour me with his opinion of the ideas contained in my letter of Sept. 10; but as I am disappointed in this, I beg (not so much for the information of your anonymous correspondent as for others) to address you again on the subject, and, in my opinion, to point out the errors contained in your correspondent's letter. 1. He states that the cylinder and piston being open to the condenser throughout its stroke, &c.; of course, he means on the descent of the piston only, one stroke of the engine being the descent and ascent. The mean temperature of the steam which passes off to the condenser is certainly much below the steam admitted on the top of the piston; this steam is in proportion to the load of the engine, and the portion of the stroke where it is cut off.—2. The variable expansion of the cylinder is only, I think, imaginary; as the sudden manner in which the engine makes its strokes, and generally the short pause between the strokes, gives very little time for the contraction of a large cylinder, at the same time being well clothed with good non-conductors to prevent the radiation of heat. The temperature here I take to be the mean between the steam as it enters the cylinder and on leaving the cylinder after it has done its work, and which is the same and continuous whilst the engine is at work; there is, therefore, no loss of steam between the piston and the cylinder whilst the packing remains good. The heat we obtain from the steam-case is the difference between that and the mean temperature of the steam in the cylinder, as named above; which, if the cylinder is well clothed, is not of much importance, as I before stated. The very short time required for an engine to make its stroke does not, as your correspondent imagines, admit of the condensation or generation of steam to any extent in the cylinder. Super-

heating apparatus is of no benefit where there is a proper reservoir for steam in its passage from the boiler to the cylinder, and the engine clothed with proper non-conductors.

The condensation which takes place in a steam-case is not much when clothed, and the benefit of the water returning from the case to the boiler is in the number of degrees of heat this may be above the water from the hot-water cistern which feeds the boilers, and which is not of much importance; and even this is in a great measure counteracted by the escape of heat from the steam-case, in consequence of the much greater temperature and increase of the surface, more than in the cylinder without a steam-case. I again assert that there is a very considerable saving effected by the discontinuance of the steam-case in several of our first-class steam-engines. At the Great Wheel Busy 85-in. cylinder engine the packing of the piston, whilst the steam-case was in use, would hold good no more than five weeks, in that time the packing was completely destroyed. The case was discontinued on April 23 last, and the piston newly packed; it has not been packed since that time and is still good. At the North Croft 80-in. engine the piston has not been packed since last March, and is still good: six weeks was the longest this would remain good without packing before the steam-case was discontinued. I have tried several others of different size cylinders with similar results, and I am not aware that in any one instance has there been any increase in the consumption of fuel.

Some of the benefits obtained, in addition to what I have stated, I will enumerate, taking the largest engine—Wheel Busy, an 85-in. cylinder. 1. Doing away with the steam-case, with drain-pipes, &c., which costs little if anything short of 300l.—2. Packing the piston, say, only twice in the year, instead of ten times, at a considerable cost each time in labour and material, independent of the time hindered to the men working in the bottom of the mine.—3. The great difference in the friction of the piston.—4. Less tallow required, say one-third.

We do not use entire metallic pistons for these large engines, therefore my remarks are in reference to pistons partly or wholly packed with hemp rope.—Trevorjoc-terrace, Redruth, Oct. 10.

JAMES SIMS.

EXPORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

SIR,—Your insertion of the Government returns of the exports of metals from Great Britain, induces me to bring before your notice the very imperfect way in which this statistical matter is obtained, and the defective source from which it is derived, thereby causing an incorrect result: instead of proving a public benefit it only tends to mislead and prove injurious to the trade. The accounts are altogether false, and our commerce is entirely misrepresented. It is a matter that deserves the immediate and urgent attention of the Board of Customs; it is evident they could not have directed their thoughts to the subject, or enquired sufficiently into the mode of collecting the information, otherwise the present plan of making up their returns would certainly not exist, as there is not the slightest difficulty in arriving at the exact exports, providing proper care and necessary means are adopted. Unless Government statements are accurate all confidence in them will be lost, and they will be consigned to the waste paper basket without ever being read.

Now with regard to the imports they can be relied upon with greater certainty, and there is no reason why the exports should not be quite as perfect. Scarcely a ship goes out of this harbour whose real cargo is known at the Custom House; it arises in this way—In the shipment of goods, as is required by the Customs that a shipping bill be made out, and obtain an official stamp at the Custom House, in Thames-street, or at the Customs at any of the docks where the ship is lying, before the mate of the vessel is allowed to receive the merchandise, or the dock company to ship any goods on board of the quay.

As usual, the supplier or shipper takes out a shipping bill, and frequently at the same time the merchant who has bought the goods does the same, followed at times by another from some ship agent employed to engage the freight, or look after the shipment in behalf of the merchant; thus the same thing is repeated two or three times, showing in the end double or treble the quantity shipped than is actually the case. But the evil does not cease here; perhaps from some unforeseen occurrence the goods are shot out and transferred to a second vessel, even a third, and, within the knowledge of the writer, a fourth has been substituted.

It is, therefore, evident we have an accumulation of shipping documents, showing in the aggregate something considerable in excess of the exact quantity and value exported—100 tons may become 1000 tons, or more.

Until lately a shipping bill could be taken out for any quantity of goods, when nothing of the sort was ever intended to be shipped. An Act has lately come into operation rendering anyone making false entries, or neglecting to cancel the shipping bill three days after clearing of the vessel, liable to a penalty of 20l.; but the notice in the Custom House is stuck upon a board which seems used more for written memorandums for the use of the clerks in the office than for the public, and unless more conspicuously exhibited is not likely to meet with much notice. The remedy probably may be better determined by the Board of Customs, and before any alteration takes place its sanction must first be obtained; but I would suggest what appears a simple and easy arrangement—Instead of the Board of Customs making up their returns from shipping bills or entries, enforce a correct copy of the ship's manifest taken from the cargo book from the shipbroker when the ship is cleared outwards, in the same way as it is handed in to the Customs when the vessel is reported inwards, the copy of the cargo book would prove a check against the shipping bills; we should then probably obtain some benefit from the official returns, we should see exactly how our commerce was proceeding, and have the satisfaction of a correct Government return of the exports of Great Britain.

E. F.

MINING PROSPECTS IN THE WEST OF IRELAND—No. VII.

SUMMARY.—So many conflicting opinions on the sterling merits of mining properties in the remote districts of the sister isle have been expressed, and so many disappointments have been experienced in the various trials hitherto made, that it became next to dangerous to venture an opinion on that which had become, as it were, stereotyped on the public mind. In no part of the empire was this foolish feeling and prejudice more rife than in Ireland itself. So often had it been repeated from mouth to mouth, that no capital could be procured in Ireland for mining purposes, that no mining could prosper, that the public—the mysterious, undefined, impulsive mass—with one accord acquiesced, and by its own acts realised its own fancies. There was little or no mining, and little or no capital for such pursuits. No sooner, however, did a reaction take place than the false, visionary idea vanished, the truth stood out in perhaps bolder colours from having been so long obscured; and it was found Ireland not only possessed the material for working upon, but the capital to work with.

The success of the recently-established Dublin mining companies prove this statement to demonstration. Nothing can be more satisfactory than the progress hitherto made. Their various boards proceed with great caution, evidently carefully avoiding the rocks of disaster on which so many promising adventures have been wrecked, so many hopes for ever lost, and so much mischief entailed to futurity. The readiness with which so large an amount has been subscribed is truly astounding, when so lately it would have been deemed madness to have asked for a shilling for such purposes.

It has been our endeavour in the series of papers of which this forms the concluding number, to enquire into the apparent capabilities of the mines themselves which are at work, where opportunity was afforded to ascertain the fact; to discover, if possible, the cause of the suspension of others; whether it arose from the poverty of the mines themselves, or from the poverty of the shareholders, or whether want of harmony and honesty was not the cause; and further, to examine the geological characteristics of the strata and lodes of such as have not yet been developed. In doing so, we have spent much time, pains, and money, and have done so impartially to the best of our ability—a perusal of the papers, we hope, will satisfy all on that point. We here beg to say, after mature consideration, that we consider the mining prospects of the West of Ireland most brilliant, and such as her warmest admirers and most sincere friends could not have expected or hoped for two years since. The mines, where under proper supervision and adequate capital, are magnificent and profitable concerns. Pray in what part of the world do mines flourish without such elements?

The mines in abeyance, almost without exception, are so from the chilling and crippling effects of quarrelsome and poor shareholders, who, like the "dog in the manger," cannot enjoy the prize, nor will they allow those to who can. In many cases, again, improper surveillance created certain ruin. One came under my notice, in which the parish priest was actually the manager, virtually the captain of the mine; and the money to work the property was consequently scattered to the winds.

The fatal famine, also, had its sad effect upon mining as upon all other property in that then much-maligned, wretched, but now prosperous and happy land. Mining will, we hope and feel persuaded, render such a re-

careless impossible; employment will be afforded, and industry beget riches, that will set poverty and squalor at defiance.

Of the geological formation, strata, and lodes yet unworked, we at once say they abound to a degree that is, perhaps, not equalled in the British Islands, except in the county of Cornwall: all the elementary qualifications are to be met with in their most favourable aspects, as mineral ground and mineral veins; whilst the physical conformation of the country, with its majestic mountains, lakes, and rivers, affords facilities seldom or ever obtained in other countries. Almost every river has its tributary passing through a mining district, and every hill has its sparkling, dashing rivulet or waterfall, only waiting man to make use of its costless but invaluable power. Attention is now so much drawn to the subject of Mining Prospects in the West of Ireland, that we feel our occupation gone, and our task for the present done. In making our bow to the public, we take our leave by repeating our opinion, that a magnificent future dawns on the prospects, and we earnestly pray its promoters to beware of discord, of parsimony, and of avarice. Give the mines and miners fair play, and the time is at hand when the happiest results will be fully realised. *Cito veniat tempus.*

GEORGE HENWOOD.

DESULPHURISING ARGENTIFEROUS PYRITES.

Sir,—I have read Mr. F. S. Thomas's letter, which appeared in last week's Journal, on the subject of Mr. Godefray's process of desulphurising argentiferous pyrites. In the year 1856, in consequence of a letter from Mr. Godefray, which appeared in your Journal, I called on Mr. Godefray in Old Broad-street, and asked him if he could extract silver from the pyrites contained in the lower lias shales; his reply was, that where silver occurred he could do so. I accordingly sent him a small quantity for analysis, and in the course of a few days got his report, of which the following is a copy:—

Report on a sample of Clay-slate received from Capt. R. P. Lascelles Jenner.—This sample yielded at the rate of from 70 to 100 lbs. of muffle per ton of clay-slate. By the process of metals produced from the sample, 100 lbs. of the muffle would yield silver, 1 oz. 15 dwts.; silver, 47 ozs.; sulphur, 30 and 10 per cent.; besides portions of iron, arsenic, antimony, and silica, in small quantities.—F. A. GODEFRAY, Sept. 26, 1856.

I afterwards sent a small quantity of the shale to Mr. Hussey Vivian's analytical chemist, at the Haded Copper Works, Swansea, and he failed to find the slightest trace of either silver or gold. R. F. LASCELLES JENNER. Wencoe, Cardiff, Oct. 11.

GOYEN'S INCLINED PLANE IN BRAZIL.

Sir,—In a visit, last week, to the Polytechnic Exhibition, at Falmouth, my attention was drawn to the model of an Inclined Plane, exhibited by Capt. William Goyen, now of the Devon Great Elizabeth Mine. I felt greater interest in the model from my past acquaintance with it, having seen the plan in operation at the Morro Velho Mines, in Brazil, where I have had several years' experience as a mine agent, and then had every opportunity of seeing the principle carried out and in use for a period extending over six years. I do not hesitate to say that it met with that approval which was certainly due to its merits, its utility and the economy of its working being acknowledged on all sides, and made evident to the Morro Velho Company by the increased returns and profits resulting therefrom; and I feel assured that its introduction into other mines of a similar character in Brazil would be attended with like favourable results. There is, in fact, the Quibira Mine, which has not maintained a position so satisfactorily as could have been wished, but which, nevertheless, is, no doubt, still a good speculation, and will, therefore, ere long prove a valuable property, provided the company could get that part known as the Vages Mine, which adjoins. Then the introduction of Goyen's inclined plane, with a bucket and carriage combined, would, in my opinion, be peculiarly fitting in its adaptation to the mine in question, and cause it to be long to pay handsome dividends. I have no interest whatever in recommending this or that machinery, but from my own personal experience of the easy mode of working, and economy consequent on the introduction of Goyen's Inclined Plane, I do in full assurance venture to recommend it to other companies in Brazil as being a plan calculated to effect a very considerable saving, and as far superior to the ordinary means which have been in use in that country.—Chacewater, Oct. 8.

JOHN TOSKIN.

SECRETARIES v. JOBBERS—MANAGERS v. MILLERS.

Sir,—The Circulars issued by Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds treat on subjects of vital importance to mining; but it may be fairly doubted whether they will gain attention unless directed by their personality. Pursuers, clerks, captains, lords of soil, and others, are called to the muster to receive the law; and whilst each is painfully puzzled, the secretary of mining companies come in for a double share. The charge is that the latter, in contending with their duties, are not sufficiently attentive to their own interests at the expense of the shareholders. I quite agree that the mere enrolment of office is not in themselves sufficient to maintain expensive establishments or costly equipment; it, therefore, becomes necessary to discuss the propriety, or otherwise, of enacting auxiliary opportunities in order to enhance their incomes.

In Mr. Vivian's Circular there is a tone of resentment which every gentleman will own in detecting; and, as he who arrogates to himself the right of vengeance is sure to demand that he would think unfit to be granted to another, I will, as far as practical, avoid the risk on which I have been condemned, by testing the denunciation of Mr. Vivian in a case with which his childhood has been familiar. In the heart of one of the largest mining populations a manager of a mine has educated a large family, built a semi-mansion, with park-like grounds, and maintained a hospitality princely in its character. The enrolment of office—say 4000 l. a year—were absorbed in unprofitable speculations. I would ask by what law of cause and effect could so opposed units—4000 l. against 1000 l. show a wide margin of accountability. I might follow the course pursued by Mr. Vivian towards the poor secretary, and conclude, without any country, that such extravagance could only be met by making the managers of disbursements for orders, &c.; but knowing he was not the pursuer, and knowing that no subaltern depths envelope the case, I at once admit—

“There was an old miller in Devonshire;

He had two sons, as you shall hear.”

From the profits of this extensive mill, owned by the said manager, and conducted by his son, the labourers can be supplied with the staff of life, and the expenses to which I am now fairly be supported.

Will it be contended that these occupations can only be maintained by forfeiting integrity? I think not. The miller may take his fair quota of toll or bribe, and not sell his Egyptian bark for Italian white; and the manager may shut his eyes to every debt on his mill-book, in surveying the respective bargains he has to adjudicate. If this can be accomplished in a case so different, it is not too much to believe that the secretary can with equal fairness adjust his position towards those he has to meet. By this rule, therefore, I claim what my patronage entitles—*Fidem parit integritas.*

If Mr. Vivian's father lives in the confidence of his employees, I may hope to do the like for the various temptations arising out of our position be analysed I should clearly have the advantage, as in case I thought or said, it must be remembered nothing is done as a legitimate matter, and hence enemies in the right quarter would establish the fairness of my dealings. With a manager it is different, the executive is entirely under his control; an end of ground may or may not deserve 200 l. per foot, but if he says so there is no standard of appeal. A labourer may with ingenuity plead inability to meet sufficient to pay for his son's flour; and who, knowing the extent of human sympathy to which human nature is subject, can say that a man's heart would not melt under the influence of such a touching appeal.

PETARCH.

CARRACK DEWS UNITED MINES.

Sir,—I should be glad if you could attend a meeting of Carrack Dews United Mines on Monday next, at Adam's-court, Old Broad-street; and, to enable you to do so, I send you a share. If this should not be in time, I can give you a stamped proxy, or anything else to make it legal for you to be there. We (Messrs. Messrs. Crook, Quick, and others) are gathered at the way in which the affairs of this mine are managed. Our Secretary to Chairman, secretary, pursuer, captain, agent, and every thing else, and carries every resolution by proxy against us all. I have for some time past advocated that a report should be sent to the Journal, but the Secretary countermands it. We have expended a great deal of money on this mine, and do so in perpetuity, and we are now told it is in the hands of the Journal. Our meetings are held in April and October; at our last meeting we spent 100 l. 10 s. 6 d., with a 1 s. 6 d. call and sale of ore, made 2122 l. 14 s. 4 d., less the 100 l. 10 s. 6 d., 199 l. 14 s. 4 d., all of which has been spent, as you will see by the reports, &c., &c. Much dissatisfaction exists respecting the present state of our affairs, and we are desirous, as men of business, of introducing reforms in the management, and to lessen the office expenditure, which we consider excessively heavy. The Secretary has had 1000 l. out of the mine, and his salary is 14 l. 14 s. per month, besides perquisites, &c. *Bridge-end, Lambeth, Oct. 8.*

ELIAS DARD.

NORTH DOLCOATH MINE.

Sir,—Capt. Jas. Paul having written a letter denying the facts as stated by “Mine Agent,” in the Journal of Sept. 17, I have now to make a few comments on his epistle. This mine was worked by a Plymouth company about twenty years since, and managed by Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, who strongly recommended the adventurers to drive across-cut north to intersect a part of the lode, which he believed to be standing there; accordingly a cross-cut was driven about 600 yds, but was suspended in consequence of the adventurers abandoning the concern. I may here state that the mine would not, in all probability, have worked to this day had it not been for Capt. Charles Thomas's favourable report. When the present company was formed, and Capt. William Thomas appointed managing agent, he was of the same opinion; but this being a mere conjecture, it is not of much consequence. To show the matter was left entirely in the hands of Capt. Wm. Thomas, I quote an extract from a letter written by Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds, the then secretaries:—“We think, if you have an opinion there is more lode further north, or the principal part of the lode is still unexplored, and may be met with by driving a little further, you had better do so previous to sinking under the shallow adit; but if you think that nothing better will be met with by driving north at the deep adit, then you may as well commence sinking under the shallow adit at once.” With respect to the discovery of silver, Capt. Jos. Vivian knows he had no idea of the

probability of any silver being found until he was shown the produce of the samples by Capt. Wm. Thomas; and when shown the produce he was quite satisfied. Many samples had been sent several days before Capt. Wm. Thomas called at the house of Capt. J. Paul for the stone referred to in his letter, he (Capt. Wm. Thomas) knowing at the time the stone was very valuable, by assays of similar stones which he had previously made; besides which, the first telegram of the discovery was forwarded to the secretaries, who, in a letter written by Mr. Reynolds (Mr. Vivian being then in Ireland) on receipt of the telegram, thanked Capt. Wm. Thomas for the discovery.

The presentation of the watch and chain is no argument whatever in favour of the discovery, being not a gift of the adventurers, but merely of a private party, of the motive for which the public may know but little. CHARLES THOMAS, JUN. Tuckingmill, Oct. 6.

CAMBORNE VEAN MINES.

Sir,—In the Journal of Oct. 1, “A Mine Agent,” in his sketches of tin mines, favours your readers with his opinions of the state and prospects of the Camborne Vean Mines. As a few of his opinions are:—“From a lack of knowledge of the actual state of the mine, and might have an influence on adventurers, who look to your Journal for guidance in their mining speculations, I have ventured to ask your insertion of the following in your next:—“A Mine Agent” says we are down to the 200 ft. level; we are down to the 222, and have a level in at that depth. That this makes a most important difference in our prospects will be seen, when I say that our work averages 3 to 3½ cwt. of tin per 100 sacks, instead of 2 cwt., as reported by “A Mine Agent.” This change, together with the change in the management in Nov., 1858, does not appear to be known to him, though he has known us for the last 25 years. Whatever he may have to say concerning the sins of omission or commission of the late management, he is a bold man indeed if he would say that the presence of Messrs. J. S. Pickford, R. Lanyon, W. Harvey, T. Davey, and A. Richards in the committee of management is a guarantee that while they are in power the mine will not be “worked for present purposes.” But, as a proof of it, their first act was to order the sinking of a new shaft at an estimated cost of 7000 l., but which will not, as “A Mine Agent” reports, take two years to complete. We have 34 fms. of ground to get through, and are sinking and rising 2½ fms. per month, so that if the ground all through is found as hard as at present 14 months will carry us through; but the shaft is being put down to communicate with ground worked away upon a lode, and we are daily expecting to cut the lode in the shaft, and to go down all the quicker, but the difference between 14 months and two years is of importance to those paying calls. But “A Mine Agent” seems to think that we may in time open up ground by means of the shaft, which may become profitable.

I am glad to inform him that the whole of the information we can obtain tends to convince us that we shall be able at once to pay cost when the shaft is down, and not to wait in the hopeless strain our friend appears to write in. As to the poverty which the “present moment” sees us emerging from, I may say that, notwithstanding an outlay of 15000 l. on machinery in the last 12 months, we have been enabled to clear off a very large amount of debt, and to lessen our calls—thus 10s. 2½ d., 7s. 9 d., 6s., and last month 4s. per share, for four months' working. With 300 fms. of pitwork, a new shaft (estimated to cost 7000 l.) on hand, and two large sets to work, this call does not show us to be in a very poor state, but that we have been improving gradually, and rapidly under our new management.—Oct. 10.

J. E. JONES.

WHEAL MARY AND WHEAL MARGARET.

TO J. S. PICKFORD, ESQ., CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE OF WHEAL MARGARET, CAMBORNE.

Sir,—The lords of these two mines having had before them accurate diagrams and surface plans of both of them, and having got together and considered all the evidence within their reach bearing on the question in dispute, have resolved that they will grant renewed sets to Wheal Mary and Wheal Margaret (with dues for all the lords at the rate now acted upon by the lords respectively to Messrs. Williams) only on the following terms:—The continuous boundary shall be a line at surface, ascertained by bound-stones, which the lord's surveyor shall lay down in position roughly, capable of description thus—From the centre of the “Peeth Burrow” in the western croft, through a point at surface just over the small lode in the 140 of Wheal Mary cross-cut, and through the corner where Wheal Margaret-lane turns off from the eastern or Brunion Lower-lane. The position of the various points mentioned to be determined by the map recently prepared for the lords by Messrs. Paul, Boynes, Rowe, and Grey, and now at the disposal of Messrs. Williams in the hands of Mr. Cornish, solicitor. The other boundaries of both mines shall remain as they are—subject to any variations which may be agreed upon. The lords will consider their offer of new sets as binding on them only in case each mine shall abandon all hostile claims upon the other in respect of their present boundaries and past workings, and distinctly will hold themselves at full liberty to refuse renewal altogether to either of the mines, if in their view it be the originator of legal proceedings against the other. The lords will charge each new set with one-half of the expenses they have been at in the present investigation. On the above terms, the lords will accept of renewed sets, and will grant at any time. The lords will expect a communication from each mine in reply to this letter, and will consider non-reply within two calendar months from date equivalent to a refusal to submit to the conditions laid down. It is to be understood that Mr. Praed offers his renewals of the whole of the Wheal Mary sets only on the terms above set out.

J. M. and W. WILLIAMS; WHITEHEAD and Sons (agents for the Champenown and Healey families); ROBB and CORNISH (agents for Mr. Praed).

NIDDERDALE LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—My attention has been directed to a paragraph in the Journal of Oct. 1, contributed by an individual signing himself “J. C. C.” (Shipley), and purporting to give a report of the proceedings at a meeting of the above-named company, held at the Nag's Head, Bradford, on Sept. 23. In the first place, I would remark that the meeting in question was a directors' meeting, at which directors only were present, excepting one shareholder and myself, and as I have the authority of the former to deny his being “J. C. C.” it follows that he is, or represents the sentiments of, one of the directors, and, consequently, that he was greatly dissatisfied with the course pursued by himself as one of them.—“J. C. C.” recommends that the promoters, on future occasions, be not allowed to rule the proceedings by voting on their free shares, thereby insinuating that such a course was adopted at the meeting in question. This was not the fact, as directors only voted at the meeting, and that only in their official capacity, and not in respect of the shares individually held by them.—3. All resolutions that came before the meeting were passed unanimously, except the appointment of a Chairman of the directors for the year, the whole of the directors, nine in number, being present, and voting on the questions. On the motion for appointing a Chairman, a division took place, and it has been suggested to me that most probably the result of the voting on that motion is what “J. C. C.” refers to when he expresses himself as being greatly dissatisfied (I had almost written disappointed) with the course pursued by the directors.

I will now leave your readers to draw their own inference as to the “animus” which dictated “J. C. C.'s” letter, and conclude by recommending him in future to discard the cloak of the anonymous writer, and whenever he has occasion to rush into print to “nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice.” I may add, I should be glad to adopt “J. C. C.'s” suggestion, that the resolutions should be forwarded to the Journal for general notice, and that the directors, who are all at Mr. Wolferstan's, will be kind enough to find room for them. I had forgot to note that a statement of accounts of the preliminary expenses up to the time of the registration of the company, Aug. 31, 1859, was ordered by the directors to be prepared, and will be laid before them at their next meeting, which will be held a few days hence.

Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire, Oct. 11.

THOMAS STYLES, Solicitor and Sec. of the Company.

HERODSFOT MINE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

Sir,—In the Journal of last week you have allowed rather severe insinuations to go forth to the world respecting the local shareholders of this mine; and the writer points with a finger of scorn at me as likely to be a merchant's agent, to work a mine to please those parties, at the same time giving the credit for the success of the mine to Mr. Wolferstan. Under these circumstances, I have thought it my duty to ask a mining public to be judges in this matter, which is all due to Mr. Wolferstan for the success which is attained, though much difficulty and perseverance. That gentleman has not been underground for the last six years, neither has any other agent but myself directed the operations of this mine for nearly the last five years; and I have the satisfaction to know from the time Mr. Wolferstan recommended the stopping of the mine, about five years ago, that I have single-handed directed the underground operations with much difficulty and anxiety, and the result of such labour has been the reclaiming the mine from the market value of 15000 l. to the present price and worth of 20,000 l. Now, without any further comment on this head, I ask,—Is there present any abate in this, or the directors who are all at Mr. Wolferstan's, will be kind enough to find room for them. I had forgot to note that a statement of accounts of the preliminary expenses up to the time of the registration of the company, Aug. 31, 1859, was ordered by the directors to be prepared, and will be laid before them at their next meeting, which will be held a few days hence.

Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire, Oct. 11.

THOMAS STYLES, Solicitor and Sec. of the Company.

HERODSFOT MINE.

Sir,—Your remarks relative to the proceedings of the adventurers of this mine, at their recent meeting, are deserving of every commendation; that is, inasmuch as the various premises assumed were not mere assumptions, but facts. In the article referred to it is assumed that the Liskeard adventurers are merchants; that they have become adventurers merely with an object of supplying the mine with their merchandise; that Mr. Wolferstan is a necessary obstacle to the designs of these conspirators; that the present captain is their accomplice, and that the deputation who attended at the meeting from this county, though really less numerous, were also less respectable than their more enlightened opponents, the residents of Cornwall.

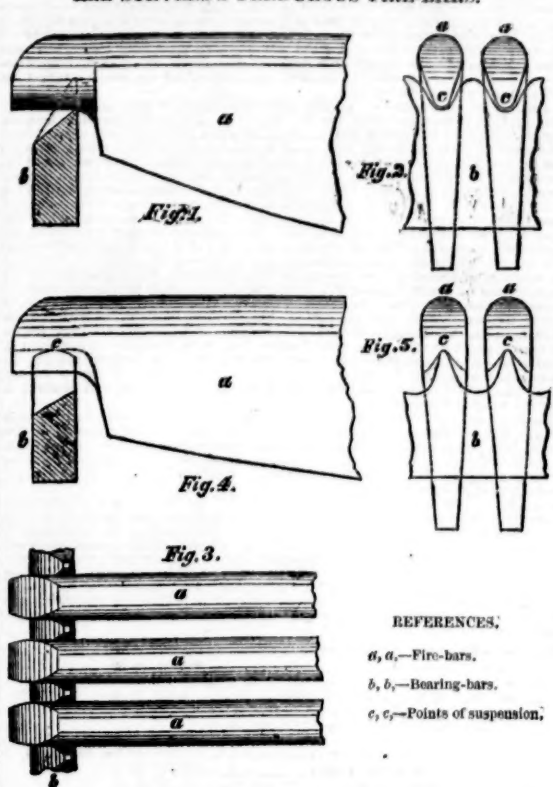
Now, in stating the other side of the case, I must beg to assume certain matters as well; and in doing so must prefer selecting premises facts, not mere assumptions. I assume, then, that the Liskeard party do not consist of merchants; and that they have, in the exercise of their judgment, bought shares in the mine, believing it to be a lasting and profitable investment; and that Capt. Trevillion has been the chief, if not only instrument in bringing the mine to its present position. Upon these counter assumptions, which I again assert are facts, it follows that the Liskeard party in reality desire to act for the best advantage of their property; and consequently, as they can entertain no evil designs on the mine, that Mr. Wolferstan, whom you depict as a most terrible rascal, for these hapless merchants, has, like *Chello*, lost his occupation. But the real question to be decided are these:—1. Are Mr. Wolferstan's services at all required? or, at all events, are they equivalent to the price at which they are obtained? And, 2. Is not Capt. Trevillion deserving of promotion, and equal to the position in which it was sought to place him at the meeting referred to?

Now, I, Sir, personally am happy in the acquaintance of the latter of these gentlemen, and from my own knowledge, as well as from the high estimation in which he is held in this county, venture to say that he is not only qualified to be, but that it is no more than what is due to him to make him, what essentially he has been for years, the manager of the mine. Proper justice cannot be done to him without reticement; and, although I do not attempt to disparage the merits of, or the services rendered, by the present manager; yet believing that they have been for years more than amply compensated, we cannot be induced by empty charges of ingratitude and discourtesy to continue a management so expensive as at present, when by the change proposed the triple object of doing justice to the captain, greater economy and equal efficiency can be attained. The fact is, no mine could ever be under such obligations to any one that shareholders should be expected to saddle their property with such a permanent burden as would be necessary if the tenor of your remarks were to be followed.

On one point more I would beg to refer, and that is as to the manner in which the deputation of gentlemen who attended the meeting for the “Liskeard party” were treated. You have assumed, as I before mentioned, that they, “the Liskeard gentle-

men,” were the less respectable portion of the meeting. It appears to me that it was not worthy of the other more respectable portion, especially as they were the most numerous, to have recourse to the stratagem of walking out of the meeting, without asking whether any further propositions or business remained to be brought on, and thereby enable themselves to claim a victory. It is a clear case of fighting and running away, and I am sure the “Liskeard party” are only too anxious to afford them an opportunity of resuming the fight on another day. JOHN THOMAS, a Liskeard Party Man. Liskeard, Oct. 13.

LEE STEVENS'S PENDULOUS FIRE-BARS.



This invention has for its object improvements in the fire-grates of locomotives, marine, and other furnaces; and consists in so arranging the fire-bars that they may be free to vibrate or swing, with a pendulous motion, on their points of support, when motion is given to them by the oscillation of locomotives or the rolling of steamers, and to facilitate the clearing away of clinkers casually formed in stationary furnaces with an ordinary pricker.

Fig. 1, in our woodcut, is a side view of part of a pendulous fire-bar, which also shows a transverse section of the cross-bearer; fig. 2 is an end view of two similar bars and a side view of a portion of the cross-bearer; and fig. 3 is a plan of such bars and cross bearer. Fig. 4 and 5 give side views and sections of another modification. Besides these there are hollow fire-bars described in the specification, which can be cheaply made of plate-iron, or still thinner steel-plates of probably not more than one-third the weight of solid metal.

The pendulous action inherent to these arrangements of fire-bars is too obvious to require any explanation. They require no reciprocating, rotary, or other complex machinery as means of motion to produce the desired effect, and consequent upon the trials to which this invention has been already submitted, the following are among its ascertained advantages:—1. Greater durability for every purpose, in the ratio of at least three to one.—2. Increased steam and economy of fuel; better combustion being caused by the uniform distribution of draught throughout the fire.—3. Ease of removal and replacement, each bar being independently separate from its fellows, instead of their being bound together, as the common bars are, by rectangular shoulders which virtually form dead plates from side to side of the furnace, immovable in themselves, and obstructive to the passage of air.—4. Entire avoidance of clinking in the fire-boxes of locomotives, and in marine furnaces, consequent upon the vibratory action given to the bar, by the oscillation of the first and the rolling motion of the steamer; with the least possible adhesion of clinkers to them even in stationary furnaces. In the latter, as the pendulous fire-bars yield readily to the pricker, either above or below their points of suspension, they facilitate its use, and enable the stoker to clean his fires in one-fourth the usual time.

Two instances will suffice with our readers in proof of the great importance of this very simple and effective improvement in that branch of steam and fuel economy to which Mr. Lee Stevens has so long devoted his attention—viz., the indispensable furnace, the real generator of power, from which proceeds the only means of converting water into steam, and vivifying the otherwise inert mass, of parts of which, however beautifully proportioned and effective, the engine is constituted. An express coal-burning locomotive is now running daily, with a set of the pendulous fire-bars fitted nearly four months since, without any deterioration of them whatever, although, we understand, within a similar period three sets of wrought-iron bars would have been expended. During the journey out and home she runs upwards of 250 miles, and the bars, by their pendulous motion, keep quite clear of clinkers; whilst the more perfect combustion of the fuel, from the better and more uniform draught, caused by their peculiarity of form and action, gets up the steam quicker, and maintains it so much more freely, as to reduce the expenditure of coal, and lessen the labour of the fireman. In the other instance, we shall at present allude, at works belonging to Government, four stationary furnaces, in which the pendulous bars have been severely tested for several months, are cleared with the common pricker in the time usually occupied in clearing one supplied with ordinary bars; and in which the benefit of uniformity of draught through the fire is equally perceptible.

With respect to marine purposes, it is evident that the invention is peculiarly applicable. The frequent necessity that arises, now, of cleaning out the fires at sea, gives great value to whatever will reduce the number of such processes within a given time, and make them easier when they are required. Whilst it naturally happens that steam-ship furnaces are forced with fuel most in excess of their capacity during the heaviest weather, at which particular periods, from the increased motion of the vessel, the pendulous action of these bars must come most advantageously into play.

Among the licensees to this new fire-bar system are Messrs. Gilkes and Wilson, of Middlesbrough, for North Yorkshire and Durham; and Messrs. Gerard and Macintosh, Aberdeen, for the North of Scotland. Mr. Lee Stevens, we are informed, being in negotiation in respect of letters of license to be granted to other first-class firms in various districts of the United Kingdom. We mention this as a satisfactory evidence of the universal application of the pendulous fire-bars.

THE HAYLE, HELSTON, AND PENRYN JUNCTION RAILWAY.—We lately called attention to a projected railway from the wharves at Hayle, through the Great Wheal Vor mining district, to Helston. We are now given to understand that the committee contemplate an extension of the proposed line to Penryn, to join the Cornwall Railway, and that the above is to be the name of the company. This connection with the Cornwall Railway will be an important improvement on the original plan, as it will bring into proximity, as it were, the North and South Channels. During storms, and sometimes during calms, a railway between the two channels will be found very convenient for the ready dispatch of goods to or from Falmouth, thus saving time, and the risk is a prospect of the restoration of the packets, the line will receive an immense amount of support arising out of these circumstances. The goods, granite, mineral, and passenger traffic will amply maintain a railway, and, we think, pay a good interest on the outlay.

killed upon the spot. Mr. H. J. Longridge, the Government Inspector of Mines, stated that having examined the pit, he considered that no blame was to be attributed to the owners, but suggested that in places where there was any danger the road should be stopped up, and a board placed to indicate the danger. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." Solomon Hale and Samuel Spicer, were suffocated by choke-damp in Messrs. Brettell and Cartwright's pit, at Blower-green. The men were cleansing an old working, and getting it ready to draw coal, and whilst pursuing their work were suffocated by foul air. Fires had to be lighted in other parts of the works, and water thrown down the shaft, before any one could descend to bring up the bodies.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

Oct. 12.—Although the district generally is not unfavourably circumstanced at the present moment in regard to trade, still, from certain parts discouraging accounts are received. In the Aberdare Valley much slackness appears to exist, one report stating that more than one-half of the colliers are unable to obtain wagons enough to keep them employed for more than three days a week. All parties, however, are looking forward to an improvement, as the Iron Trade is tolerably brisk. It is much to be hoped that these expectations will be realised.

It is understood that the directors of the Forest of Dean Central Railway will endeavour to obtain an Act of Parliament to enable them to make a junction from their terminus at Fox's Bridge to the Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester Railway Station. By this means they would obtain another outlet for the Forest of Dean mineral traffic, as proposed by the late Mr. Brunel in 1845. If this design is carried out the best Forest coal may be delivered in Hereford at 11s. per ton.

A brief notice appeared in last week's Journal respecting the formation of a Coal Association at Swansea. Some further particulars respecting this society may prove interesting. Its object is described in the first rule to be "to consider all matters connected with the coal trade of the port, and to protect and promote its general interests." Members must be directly interested in the shipment of coal from the port, and pay an annual subscription of 10s. A meeting is to be held regularly once every month, and a special meeting whenever it may be deemed advisable. The first efforts have been directed to the diminution of certain dock charges, in which they have been partially successful.

The latest foreign arrivals at Swansea include—From Quebec, the *Sunbeam* with 1516 pigs of copper, for H. Bath and Son; from Santander, the *Felicite* with 128 tons of lapis calaminaris, for Messrs. Richardson and Co.; from Cuba, 510 tons of copper ore in bulk, for the *Cobre Company*; from Santander, the *Salvador* with 130 tons of lapis calaminaris, for Richardson and Co.; from Coquimbo, the *Lady Prudhoe* with 280 tons of copper (unwrought) and 10 tons of silver ore, for H. Bath and Son; from Coquimbo, the *Chili* with 550 tons of copper ore and 107 tons of copper regulus, for Charles Lambert, and 5 tons of copper (unwrought), for F. Bath and Co.; from Caldera, the *Caracca*, with 580 tons of regulus and 9 tons of argentiferous regulus, for H. Bath and Son; from Caldera, the *Mary Anne Johnston* with 547 tons of copper ore and 10 tons of copper (unwrought), for H. Bath and Son; from Hondeklip (Cape of Good Hope), 245 tons of copper ore, for H. Bath and Son.

The Coal Trade of the port has been more than usually brisk during the past week, in consequence of a large number of vessels having arrived in ballast for cargoes of coal and patent fuel for foreign ports.

A testimonial has been presented to Mr. Robert Monger, manager of the Rolling Mills at the Havod Copper-works. The gift, which was subscribed for by the workmen, consisted of a full-sized portrait of Mr. Monger, by whom, it may be mentioned, the Havod Mills have been managed during the last forty years. The address of the workmen, though rather quaint, abounded with expressions of good feeling towards Mr. Monger. We give a short extract—

"The longer our acquaintance with you the more we feel our obligation to respect you for your principles and philanthropic conduct. Truly you sometimes warned us sharply and corrected us somewhat severely, until some of us felt considerably unpleasant. But now, when we review the past, we see that it was impossible for you to hold your position as superintendent, and conduct your department orderly, without acting as you did. A great number of us are now old enough to perceive that your instructions and corrections have been profitable to us, inasmuch as they have made us more competent workmen. As a superintendent of a rolling-mill, not only we do not know your superior, but no one so clever and skilful in the disposal of every kind of work. It is our conviction that you have, doubtless, by your care and skill, saved thousands of pounds to the respected proprietors of the works, because very frequently we or the machinery or the materials were much damaged. To your honour it is said that under no circumstances you felt it a humiliation to converse with us, to hear our requests, and reason with us when needed. And we have no doubt that your moral influence has affected us most beneficially. You set us no example but such as became our possessing godliness. No blasphemous nor drunken dare appear in your presence."

Several more of the bodies of the colliers who were drowned by the inundation of the Maine Colliery have been recovered. Continual exertions are still being made to clear the pit.

The workmen employed at the Talyveln Collieries, Llangennech, have been treated to an evening's entertainment by their employers.

WHAT IS SAID AND DONE AT THE "CORNER."

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The Mining Share Market has been more animated during the past ten days than we have seen it for a considerable time past, and the probability is that the "Corner" will present a scene of much activity for some time to come. The auxiliaries for constituting a firm, permanent, and healthy market appears to be combining, as a junction of two or more lodes very generally makes courses of ore, so a general improvement in mines, high prices for their productions, and a satisfactory state of the metal market, unite in creating a demand for share, and must inevitably bring about pleasing results to all associated in the progress of British mining. Shares in many mines, have advanced, and continue scarce, but prices will fluctuate not without some cause, and over which the most watchful, cautious, and provident can have no control, for they are wholly unconnected with the mines. These are of weekly, nay, daily occurrence. Upon the aggregate, we learn that a full average amount of business has been transacted during the week, with a cheering prospect for the ensuing.

Several mines have declared dividends during the week, among which may be noticed WEST SETON, 10s. per share; DOLGOATH, 9s.; and WHEAL SETON, 3s.

WEST CARADON and EAST BASSET have been in demand, from their improved position; a great many of the former have changed hands at an advance on last week's quotations. —PROVIDENCE shares have been freely dealt in, a slight reaction took place, but they maintained former quotations. —WHEAL BASSSET, WHEAL MARGARET, SOUTH CARADON, and WHEAL DAMSEL shares have been sought for and negotiated. —SOUTH DOWNS, WEST TREVELLAN, and STRAT PAIRIE have met with ready sales during the week, at advanced prices. —NORTH and CENTRAL MINER shares have changed hands at higher prices. —HINGTON DOWNS, GREAT CRINIS, and TINCROFT shares have been in request, and especially the two former, upon their improved prospects. —TAMAR CONSOLS and GREAT WHEAL ALFRED have not maintained their firmness, although the mines continue to improve. —MARKE VALLEY and EAST CARADON shares are in good demand, and at an advance upon last week's quotations. —PELTON WOOD shares have been in demand, and enquiries, but they are not advised of many transactions, in consequence of some large holders combining for higher prices. —KELLY BRAY, ST. DAY UNITED, WHEAL GRENVILLE continue to find buyers. —ST. IVE'S CONSOLS, TRESCROFT, DELVA, and TRELTON CONSOLS have been in request. —HEDDERFOOT shares have been offered more freely, at lower rates; the recent dividend, and the desire to possess the shares prior to the meeting having subsided, will have a tendency to lower them to an equitable price. —EAST WHEAL RUSSELL have had a little up and down movement during the week, and a number of shares transacted in. —SOUTHWICK CONSOLS shares have been enquired for, but we are not aware of many having changed hands. The 62 cent is looking very promising, and it is thought that a considerable improvement will be made at this point, and the 40 cent is also looking better, which is considered important, as the lodes are making towards North Wheal Robert, which mine is looking very well indeed at present.

At WHEAL ARTHUR they are rising up in the back of the level, on the great south lode, and the appearances are very favourable for meeting what they expect a shallow bunch of ore similar to a former discovery. On what they term their Calstock Consols lodes, it is thought they must go deeper for any important improvement. —DEKEL TON continues to look very cheering. They have had a fine course of ore in the 60 cent, and from present appearances there is every probability of a similar one coming in. The 55 is not yet under the ore gone down from the 50. The lodes in the back of the 50 are worth on an average 6 tons of ore per fm. The wizes in the 65 has been worth 4 tons per fm.; but important results are daily expected in the continuation of the 60 cent. —From private sources, we learn that the operations at the QUEEN'S OF TAMAR are going on very encouragingly. The shaft is timbered and made secure, the surface water drawn off by means of a shallow level, which will enable them to sink with more rapidity on a very promising lode, strongly impregnated with lead. —WEST CARADON is producing large quantities of ore from the 17 and 10 fm. levels. There are other points likely to open out well. They are now driving a cross-cut at the bottom of the mine. This is a very important point to be watched, and most vigilantly, too, by distant proprietors, for in the event of the lode being cut rich the shares will considerably advance. —MARKE VALLEY is looking exceedingly well. Marke's lode is improved, and will turn out from 4 tons to 5 tons per fm. The 90, on Rose down lode, has greatly improved within the last few days. The next sale will leave a good profit.

At EAST CARADON there is no change since last advised: the cross-cut is progressing towards a most anxious point. —HINGTON DOWNS is looking remarkably promising, and on a mass of practical men are strongly in favour of their having very good cause to look towards a most anxious point. —HINGTON DOWNS is looking remarkably promising, and on a mass of practical men are strongly in favour of their having very good cause to look towards a most anxious point. —HINGTON DOWNS is looking remarkably promising, and on a mass of practical men are strongly in favour of their having very good cause to look towards a most anxious point.

bottom of the 160, where the lode is worth full 60s. per fm. At the meeting, on Wednesday, Mr. F. Fryer was appointed superintending agent.

At CALSTOWN CONSOLS they have a fine productive lode in the bottom of the engine-shaft, and they are daily in expectation of cutting a fine lode of ore in the 36 level, east of the cross-course. They have resumed sinking the wize in a fine course of ore in the bottom of the 24, east of the cross-course, so that some valuable ore ground will shortly be opened eastward. —WHEAL MARY EMMA shaft is down about 15 fms. from surface, sinking towards the junction of two or more lodes, which it is expected will be reached in about 5 fathoms more. Excellent stones of tin and copper are being broken, and it is fully anticipated that a good course of copper will be met with at the junction. On the lode to the west of the present main operations good work for tin is being raised. —TOLCARN is opening out very satisfactorily for a young mine, and bids fair to become very productive in depth; and, should the ore continue, there is no doubt of its becoming a paying mine in a short time. —SOUTH CREWERY is very much improved, especially in the deeper levels, and the ore is of far better quality.

Mr. Thos. Spargo has announced the publication of "A Model or Relief Map of Cornwall," which, as the author observes, "constitutes a perfect model from nature," illustrating the hills and valleys and the geological formation of this great metalliferous county, showing the position of upwards of 2000 mines, with their stratifications, and distinguishing the site of every town and village in Cornwall. This Model when completed, may be considered one of the greatest importance to the mining community, and no doubt will be held as a standard for reference by geologists and all persons interested in British industry. The size will be 6½ by 5 feet, and it is to be hoped that the indefatigable exertion and great achievement of the author will meet with corresponding encouragement for so valuable a piece of art and science. We learn that the Model will embrace the whole of the River Tamar, showing all the mines on its beautiful and diversified banks, on the Devonshire side.

FIDELITY, 5 fms. —There has been a very fair amount of business transacted to-day, and several of the leading mines have been dealt in at the average current prices. We have seen a telegram advising the appearance of WEST DAMSEL and NORTH DOWNS, being of the most satisfactory character, and that the former is looking "splendid." —KELLY BRAY shares have been in demand at an advance. The profits on the month's working are represented to be 200s.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

WHEAL MARY and WHEAL MARGARET.—We understand that WHEAL Mary shareholders have not yet decided whether it is best to accept the terms offered by the lode, or to risk an action at law to recover from WHEAL Margaret the amount they claim. It is to be hoped that all will be amicably arranged.

At ROSEWARNE UNITED the ends in the levels produce upwards of 200s. per fm., and excellent general prospects.

WEST WHEAL MARGARET.—A plan of this mine has been forwarded to the office, which is worthy the inspection of the shareholders. The shaft in the WHEAL Mary lode continues, already about 20 fms. have been driven, and throughout the whole of this distance the ground is mineralised. From calculations made, the lode is 3 or 4 fms. south of the level. I learn that a cross-cut will be driven south to intersect the lode. Should this be carried out, although at this point it will not give more than about 20 fms. of backs, I feel convinced a large body of mineral will be found. I have before expressed to you my opinion on this mine, and I again reiterate that its turning out a valuable one is merely a question of time; the stratum is everything that can be desired for a continuous deposit of ore, being almost wholly composed of argillite, and the lode itself is the best that has been met with in the shaft sunk at surface is found to be rich in silver.

NORTH LASEY.—Owing to the representations made as to the short time for applying for shares, it is extended to the 19th inst.

NORTH TREKERRY MINE.—The managing agent, Capt. T. Mitchell, has tendered his resignation, being about to leave England. A special meeting was, in consequence, held on Tuesday, when Capt. W. H. Reynolds was appointed the managing agent.

GREAT NORTH TOLGERS (near Redruth).—The rich leader of copper ore lately discovered in this mine has increased in size during the last week. Several men are employed in the lode in breaking the ore with all speed; and from the daily improvement in the appearance of the lode there can be no doubt but that this mine will become one of the most important in the district. A new engine is to be erected forthwith, and a new engine-shaft to be sunk.

ROSEWARNE and HERLAND.—The Bowling Green shaft is now down about 2 fms. below the 10 fm. level, and continues worth full 100s. per fm. Dividend on the 11th, 10s. per share.

TREVOILE is improved in the 90 west; lode worth 20s. per fm. for tin.

WHEAL ENTS, like many other tin mines in the Wendron district, has been hit very severely, scarcely known in the London market; but the success which has been met with in the adjoining mine (Wendron Consols) has given quite an impetus to mining in that locality. Wendron Consols may be said to be the first tramp mine in the neighbourhood. Porellis would have been a prize, but for the untoward event which in a few minutes destroyed both life and property, but which we hope will be again worked, and amply reward those who may lay out their capital, where success appears certain. WHEAL ENTS has been worked some years by a private company, which accounts for its being so little heard of. The writer being in the district a few days since took the opportunity of ascertaining the state of the mine, and found that time only was required to make it profitable. The shaft is down 85 fathoms, and sinking on a splendid lode, which is turning out rich tin, the lode being identical with those of Wendron Consols; in fact, Porellis Moor, on which the mine is situated, contains very rich tin ground; and old mines, which have been abandoned for want of capital, are now being re-worked by men of experience, who have confidence in the locality.

DENHAM BRIDGE.—It has been rumoured that the rich silver-lead lode of the Old Wood Mine (the ore from which sold as high as 30s. per ton) runs right across this sett. Should this be confirmed, this property will become one of the most valuable in the neighbourhood.

PROVIDENCE MINE is looking better than ever, and as tin is advancing shares are likely to go to 50s. or 100s. each.

CALSTOWN NEW COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The Calstown Mines are situated about four miles south of Skibberen, and three miles west of Calstown, where there is a harbour which affords every facility for shipping ore at all seasons of the year, a good road leading from the mines to the shipping port. For working these a company has been formed with a capital of 25,000s. in 10 shares, and the directors well express the advantages of the limited liability principle, upon which the company is formed, over every other description of partnership. "The company has a common seal; the shareholders are liable only for the amount of their subscription, and subject to no further call; and no shareholder can be sued individually by any creditor of the company." Twelve lodes have already been discovered, all of them fine champion lodes, from 1 ft. to 12 ft. wide, producing rich copper ore at a few feet from surface, in a stratum of the most favourable character for containing large deposits of copper, and for being worked at a moderate expense. The property has been inspected by Captains M. Francis and Thomas Killo, who express a favourable opinion of its prospects; the former estimates that even at present a profit of 600s. per month can be made.

NORTH DOWNS.—The 40 continues as good as ever, and is worth 90s. per fathom. There is a good lode coming into the engine-shaft, at present valued at 12s. per fathom, but we do not think we have seen all the lode.

CROOKHAVEN MINES.—Having lately visited these mines, I quite agree with your able correspondent Mr. George Henwood, that they have every prospect of proving as rich as any in Ireland, not excepting their rich neighbour, the Berrhaven, which made 10,000s. profit last year.

GREAT ALFRED.—It is calculated that the sale of copper and tin on Thursday will leave a profit of 500s. on the month.

CHAIGTON MINES.—The works here are progressing steadily and satisfactorily. Preparations are actively going on for the erection of a wheel for the purpose of working Standish shaft. The communication to the western levels has been effected, and the necessary repairs are being energetically pushed on. The opening of these mines is an event of great importance to the district, as the money paid for labour affords a great impetus to the trade of the locality. (Some remarks on this company appear in another column.)

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS is proceeding satisfactorily. A great deal of tin ground is being opened up, and as soon as Minton's new shaft is holed to the 30, and then driven to cut the junction of the three lodes, a rich mine for copper will likely result.

MINING IN SHROPSHIRE: Capt. S. Eddy, of the Grassington Mines, and who, by his able management, has brought the Smallbeck Mine into so profitable a condition, has inspected and reported on the West Smallbeck; and as on the judicious direction of the first operations at a mine depends in a great degree its future success, his son, Capt. J. Eddy, has consented to direct the workings for a few months. His numerous engagements prevent his undertaking its permanent management. A contract for barries to the extent of several thousand tons, at a price which will leave a good profit, has been entered into. The mine contains large quantities, and the produce in this mineral will assist materially in the expenditure necessary for its development for the more valuable mineral, lead.

WHEAL DAMSEL.—An improvement has taken place in the tin lode. The mine is under the management of Mr. F. Fryer.

GREAT DRYM COPPER MINE has been set to work, and an influential company is being formed: many of the shareholders are principal adventurers in the large mines of Cornwall, and about one-third only of the shares remain to be taken up. There is no premium or unfair preference, and the principles of bona fide cost-book management will be strictly adhered to. Mr. Henry Peet, of the "London Mine Agency," is the secretary, and Capt. Pascoe the manager, who writes as follows, under date Oct. 12:—"Great Drym Copper Mines are situate on the same estate, and are parallel to the Great Wheal Abraham, in Crowan, Cornwall, which yielded upwards of 1,000,000s. worth of copper ore from one lode alone during her workings. The sett extends out three quarters of a mile east and west on the course of the lode, and about half a mile north and south. Operations have been carried on in this mine on one lode alone as yet, although there are several others in the sett. The deepest shaft is about 60 fms. from surface, or 37 fms. below the adit, being about 15 fms. deep. The bottom level is driven about 150 fms., 49 fms. of which are through good ore ground. At and above this level 10,000s. worth of ore has been raised, a fact worthy of notice. This mine is now at the depth where the copper ore set in in the Wheal Abraham, and continued to the 220 below the adit; 200,000s. worth of copper ore has been raised from the Great Drym lode, immediately to the west of the Great Drym sett, another consideration of importance. There is an engine-house and boiler-house now standing on the mine, on a perpendicular shaft said to be 37 fms. below the adit. I would recommend to put a 60-hp. cylinder engine at this shaft, and to sink it as fast as possible down under the ore ground reported on: 10 fms. will do it, when it is thought returns could be made to meet the greater part of the expenses, and to continue the shaft and extend away the levels. There is no doubt of the mine paying dividends when down two levels below the present bottom. The engine and pitwork are at once required to go 20 fms. below this point. The engine-shaft could be sunk a small size down 2 fms. below the bottom of the pit, and these levels can then be driven under the ore ground referred to above for the sum

of 6000s., including machinery. The strata, situation, and district are first-class. I can, therefore, recommend it with confidence to any capitalist."

ROSEWALL HILL and RANSOM UNITED.—They have commenced sinking the shaft below the 132, where they have a splendid lode; in fact, these mines are more than exceeding the most sanguine expectations. More tinstuff is being raised than can be stamped with their present number of 32 hammers; and, had they a greater number, 10 tons of tin could be easily returned for the month.

PELTON WOOD MINE.—A stone from the gossan in the caunter lode of this mine has attracted considerable attention amongst mining circles in London during the week, as it displays in a remarkable manner the formation of gossan, and the precipitation of iron and copper pyrites. The nucleus, or centre, consists of white (carbonate) of iron. This has evidently become decomposed, and been converted into oxide of iron (gossan), which in its turn has again become decomposed, and mixed with rich black, yellow, and grey copper and iron pyrites, or sulphures. The form of the stone is good as a specimen; we believe it is intended by Mr. Henwood, who procured it, to be presented to the Museum of Economic Geology, in Jernyn-street, St. James's. The lode whence this specimen was taken contains a large quantity of iron pyrites and copper in the gossan; an assay of the former proves it to be highly argentiferous, as the following analysis by Mr. Bowden, of Liskeard, the chemist-assayer, proves:—Iron, 25½%; arsenic, 37½%; sulphur, 14½%; nickel, 6½%; silver, ½%; antimony, ¾%; earthy matter, 8½%—100. It would thus appear that, with the exception of the trifling percentage of ½% earthy matter, this sample was wholly valuable mineral, of which the silver is undoubtedly the most remunerative and valuable, though the arsenic and sulphur may be utilised, it has long been known that argentiferous gossans have been found on the backs of rich copper lodes, particularly in caunters; these appearances augur well for Pelton Wood.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—Considerable excitement has been created during the week in the neighbourhood of these mines as to what the results of sinking on the new north lode may prove; it is of a highly mineralised character, and many are very sanguine as to its being the Devon Consols lode.

The WORTHING MINING COMPANY'S advices extend to Aug. 17, and are, so far, extremely satisfactory. The shaft continues to go down in rich ground, being worth at the bottom (nearly 17 fathoms from surface) 5 tons of ore per fm., of 16 to 18 per cent. produce; this is irrespective of the black ore which is washed out by the water; and it is estimated that altogether the lode must be worth, at the lowest computation, 100s. per fathom. The engine is working admirably, and everything is being pushed on with energy and spirit, in order that this valuable property may be developed in the shortest possible time. The ore having been discovered and proved, it is only now for the shareholders to exercise a small amount of patience to enable the managers to convert the proceeds into dividends.

FOREIGN MINES.

NEW GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN MINE.—St. Richards, October 10: At Schindler engine-shaft the lode in the 4th north is 3½ ft. wide, worth 18s. per fathom. In the same level south it is 4 ft. wide, worth 25s. per fm. The lode in the 3d north is 2½ ft. wide, worth 3s. per fm. In the same level south there is no important alteration since last report; the lode is divided into branches, and the ground in a disordered state. The lodes in the back of this level, north of the shaft, are producing on an average about 7½ tons of ore per fathom. South Schindler adit level is cleared and secured about 35½ fms., leaving now about 100 fms. to reach the lode. South Schindler adit is enlarged from the point we commenced about 56 fathoms, leaving now about 4 fms. to reach so far as the level is cleared of stuff. Teufelsdrupf stopes, in Louisa level, are producing 6 cwt. of ore per fm. Frederick's level stopes are producing 5 to 6 cwt.

FORTUNA MINING COMPANY.—Oct. 1: Canada Inco.—West of Taylor's Engine-shaft: The 7th level, east of Clavel wize, is worth 1 ton per fm.; the lode in this end is smaller and letting down less water than when last reported on. In the same level, west of ditto, there is no change worthy of notice; the lode is still of a very kindly appearance. The lode in the 6th level, west of ditto, is small, and the end hard for driving. The same level, east of Adria's shaft, is worth ½ ton per fm.; the lode is still small, but better defined than for some time past. The 5th level, west of Fernandez wize, is worth 1½ ton per fm.; the lode is very compact, composed chiefly of lead ore and quartz. The same level, east of La Gloria wize, is unproductive; the lode is small, and the ground hard for driving. The end in the 4th level, west of Kendall's wize, is still in settled ground, and we are directing its course towards the ore ground gone down in the 3d level. The lode in the 3d level, west of Romero's cross-cut, is small and unproductive. East of Taylor's Engine-shaft: The 14th level, east of Henderson's shaft, is worth 1½ ton per fm.; the lode is of a very kindly appearance, chiefly composed of lead and soft spar. The 3d level, east of Lowndes's shaft, is nearing Rye's wize, with which we expect to communicate during the present month. The 2d level, east of Carno's shaft, has passed through a small cross-course, and is still in disordered ground. —Shafts and Wizes: Adria's shaft is worth 2½ tons per fm.; the shaft is of a considerable length, and the lode less open than when last reported on. The lode is worth 1 ton per fm.; the water is abundant, still we hope to continue sinking till the upper part of the shaft is cut and squared, so as to allow of our fixing the lode. The lode in Moreno's wize is small and compact, and worth 1 ton per fm. —Pueria's wize is worth 1½ ton per fm.; this wize is holed to the rise in the back of the 3d level, and the lode was small at the point of communication. The lode in Rye's wize is small, containing spots of lead, but not enough to value. —Los Salidos: The 4th level, west of Nunez wize, is worth ½ ton per fm.; the lode is of a very kindly appearance, chiefly composed of soft calcareous spar and lead ore. The 4th level, east of Aguilera's shaft, is worth 1 ton per fm.; this end is opening splendid ore ground, it is also favourable for driving. The ground in the 3d level, west of Alvin's wize, is changing for the better, and we hope to get out of the elvan course shortly. The 3d level, east of Colman's shaft, has been in unsettled ground for some time past; we have now put the men to cut down a portion of the south side, there being indications of a part of the lode standing there. There is no change worthy of notice in the cross-cut south in the 3d level. The 2d level, east of Modano's wize, is worth 2 tons per fm.; the lode is wide, consisting of quartz, granite, carbonate of lime, and lead ore. The 2d level, west of San Pablo's shaft, is worth 1½ ton per fm.; the lode is very compact, and of a kindly appearance. The 3d level, east of ditto, is worth 1 ton per fm.; the lode is chiefly composed of quartz and lead ore, and is very productive in the bottom of the end. —Shafts and Wizes: San Pablo's Shaft: The men are getting on well with squaring down this shaft. —Patricio's wize is worth 1½ ton per fm.; the lode still underlies very fast, which is the more noticeable seeing that the beautiful lode in the 4th level under and very near it stands quite vertical. We have had considerable difficulty in getting men to work in San Esteban's wize, the ground being hard and wet. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are looking moderately well. We estimate our raisings for October at 260 tons.

LAJARES MINING COMPANY.—Oct. 2: Pozo Anecho.—West of Engine-shaft: The 85, west of Fernandez wize, is worth 1½ ton per fathom; lode very wide, and productive. The 55, west of Warren's engine-shaft, is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The 41, west of Malaga wize, is worth ½ ton per fm.; the ground is wet, and troublesome for driving; through the lode small, consisting of lead and quartz. —East of Engine-shaft: The 85, east of Shaw's shaft, is worth ¾ ton per fathom; the lode is very large, and spotted with lead. We are still opening on the north side of the 75, east of Lima's cross-cut, and expect to find the main part of the lode shortly. The 65, east of Madrid wize, is worth 1 ton per fathom; the lode has declined in value since last report, but it is now very good in the back of the end. We expect to communicate the cross-cut south in the 65 with the south level in a few days. —North Lode: The lode in the 65, east of Batten wize, consists of quartz, gossan, and stones of lead, but not enough to value. The 65, east of Ybo's wize, is worth 2½ tons per fathom; the lode is chiefly composed of soft calcareous spar and lead ore. We have commenced driving the 65, west of Romero's cross-cut, and hope soon to have an improvement, as the level above was rich for a considerable length of time. The 65, west of Ybo's wize, is worth 1 ton per fm. The same level, east of ditto, is worth ½ ton per fathom. We have started the lode from a cross-cut on the middle lode, or south branch of the north lode, as it was called in the level above; the lode in both ends is small, chiefly composed of gossan, carbonate of lime, and lead ore. The ground in the cross-cut south in the 65, is somewhat hard for driving. The lode in the 55, east of Batten's wize, is large, and worth ¾ ton per fm. The 55, east of Field's shaft, is worth ½ ton per fathom; lode chiefly composed of quartz and lead—the end is very hard for driving. We expect to hole the 45, east of Juan's wize, with the lode west of San Juan's shaft, in a few days. The lode in the 45, west of San Juan's shaft, is large, and spotted throughout with lead, but does not contain enough to value. The ground in the cross-cut north, in the 45, is hard, and the men making but little progress, or we should have intersected the lode long since. In the cross-cut south in the 20, east of Field's shaft, there is nothing new to notice. —Shafts and Wizes: There is no change of importance at the engine-shaft. The water is increasing in San Juan shaft, still the men are getting on very well with sinking it. —Thorne's shaft is worth 1½ ton per fathom. We regret to state that the water has increased to such an extent as to prevent our sinking for the present. We hope that as soon as the 75 is holed to hole Crosby's shaft in a short time, when we shall resume sinking it. We expect to hole Crosby's shaft in a short time. —Theda wize is worth 1 ton per fathom; this wize is now down the required depth for the 75—the end is slightly behind the wize. —Caliz wize is worth ¾ ton per fathom; the lode is small and regular. —Gaseque wize is worth 1 ton per fathom; the lode is wide, chiefly composed of carbonate of lime and lead ore. —Ternel's wize is worth 2½ tons per fathom; lode composed of gossan, carbonate of lime, and lead ore. —Alchapa wize is worth ½ ton per fathom; ground very dry for sinking. The lode in Salvador wize is spotted with lead, but does not contain enough to value. The tribute pitches throughout the mines are looking much as usual. We estimate our raisings for October (five weeks) at 500 tons.

WILDBERG MINES.—Oct. 13: During the last month we have experienced a decrease in our returns of ore, owing to the absence of a number of miners, some of whom have been engaged in securing the autumnal crops, whilst others have left the mine, thinking to obtain higher wages elsewhere. The general appearance of the mine is nearly the same as last reported. The estimated quantity of lead ore for the present month is 200 tons.

VICTOR EMANUEL MINING COMPANY OF PIEMONTE.—Miggiandone, Oct. 4: The new discovery in the wize in the lower level, which we again examined yesterday, continues to improve; the lode there contains now about 3 tons of very rich ore per fathom; we broke a quantity of ore there yesterday, worth from 18s. to 20s. per ton. There is also complete change of ground, which from being hard has become quite fair. Should this ore continue to go down, of which we have no doubt, the value of our mine may be said to have much increased. This discovery shows the advantage of opening new ground, and we would much like to be authorised to increase our force for that purpose. The ore in this discovery is quite independent of the shoot of ore which we have been working in the levels above, and which we expect to cut again in the lower level, where the indications continue most favourable. The end of the main level is also improving; it was poor during some months, but yields now again good copper ore. The ore in the Galeria Nuova continues as before reported. Altogether the mines are looking better than they ever have done.

LEUSTANIAN MINING COMPANY.—T. Chegwin, Oct. 5: Palnal Mine.—Basto's Lode: The lode in Taylor's diagonal shaft, sinking below the 28, has not been taken down within the last ten days, but the ground upon it is favorable for sinking through. The lode in the rise above the 18, for the diagonal shaft, is still of hard quartz. The lode in the 28, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 1 in. wide, containing stones of lead and quartz and stones of ore. The lode has been sinking about 4 fms. in increasing in size, and contains small stones of ore. The lode in the 38, driving west of River shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz and muddle. The lode in the 18, driving east of River shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, containing ore, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the 8, driving east of River shaft, is rather improved, it now being 8 in. wide, producing good stones of black ore and muddle. The lode in Jose's wize, sinking below the adit, east of Pinto's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth ½ ton per fm. The lode in Claudio's wize, sinking below the 28, near the slide lode, is 3 ft. wide, worth 2 tons per fm. The lode in the step No. 1, in the back of the 28, west of Fontano's wize, is 1 ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the step No. 2, in the bottom of the 18, west of Santa's wize, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 1½ ton per fm. The lode in the step No. 3, in the back of the

35, west of Ferreira's mine, is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 2 tons per fm. The lode in the stope No. 4, in the back of the 35, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 8 in. wide, composed of quartz and fine mudstone, and is suspended. The lode in the junction rises above the 35, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 8 in. wide, containing stones of ore, but not enough to value. The lode in the junction rises above the 35, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 8 in. wide, containing stones of ore, but not enough to value. The lode in the junction rises above the 35, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 8 in. wide, containing stones of ore, but not enough to value.

AUSTRALIA.

Our correspondent's letter from Melbourne bears date August 17. He mentions that the news from Europe by the June mail has considerably relieved the apprehensions of the public in relation to the colonies of Australia. In consequence of the change of Government at home, to peaceful tendencies of a neutral character. The chief topic of interest in the monetary and commercial circles was the realization of what had long been predicted by our correspondent—the projection of a number of gold mining companies, and the failure displayed by the public in taking up the shares is represented as quite remarkable. There had been ten different associations started, their capital subscribed, and the shares were selling at a premium in the market. So rapidly had some of the schemes been got up, that scarcely anything had been done towards commencing operations, and the reports of the richness of the gold-bearing quartz veins, or alluvial deposits, are meagre, and not scientific; yet the public and speculators deal freely in the scrip, showing the basis of the success of these companies, so far, to depend on the old gambling propensities of the Stock Exchange men. The result of this, it is thought, will lead to a mining mania; but, at the same time, there are some really good things amongst them it is stated, such as the Ragwort Company. These shares bear the highest premium, and all the provisional directors are represented as responsible men. A trustee and agency company had also been started and supported, we are assured, by a great portion of the wealthiest colonists. With respect to railways, we find that the length of the Government line opened for traffic is 29 1/2 miles, on which the total receipts for passengers, since the opening on Jan. 17 to June 30, was 21,258*l.*, and for goods, 77,291*l.*; the total quantity of goods was 14,783 tons. A statement of the returns of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway had been published, from which it appears that the revenue from May 1 to Aug. 11 was 14,090*l.* from passengers and parcels, and 9514*l.* for merchandise, making together a total of 23,604*l.*, against 21,698*l.* for the same period of last year; consequently an excess of 1906*l.* in favour of 1859. The resolutions of the English shareholders of the Geelong and Melbourne Railway, agreeing to accept the offer by the local Government of cash for their shares at par, and then to be adopted at a general meeting of the company by a majority of 1142 shares and 115 votes. Although the efforts from the gold fields for the last few weeks previous to the date of our advice had been below what the average ought to be at this season of the year, there was no reason to fear that the yield of gold had fallen off, or that the returns will continue so low for any length of time. From nearly all the different fields the accounts are good. No very extraordinary discoveries have been made, but the miners generally are fully employed. The total returns from the gold fields for the week ending August 14 amounted to 28,905*l.* only, against 45,103*l.* for the corresponding week of last year. The weekly returns in the north are 47,670*l.* and for 1858, 41,841*l.* That for the first quarter of the current year was 41,982*l.* and for the second quarter 44,417*l.* Comparing the separate quantities with those of the corresponding week of last year, we find a decrease in the returns from Castlemaine, Malden, Sandhurst, Maryborough, Ballarat, Flinders Creek, and Pleasant Creek. There is an increase in those from Blackwood, Ovens, and Amherst. The only shipment during the same week was that by the *George Marshall*, for London, of 29,813 ozs., bringing the total for the year up to 1,461,593 ozs., or 60 tons 12 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs. 11 ozs. 10 grs., of the value, at 4*l.* per ounce, of 5,946,927*l.* Up to the corresponding date of 1858, the shipments for the year amounted to 1,228,339 ozs., or 63 tons 13 cwt. 10 lbs. 10 ozs., of the value, at the same rate, of 6,113,320*l.* The exports of specie amounted to 32,500*l.* in the *Marion* for Colombia; and 7500*l.* for some port not declared, in the *Sherbrooke*.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—From Adelaide our letters reach to the departure of the mail (Aug. 19). The general state of commerce is represented dull. The financial position of the colony continued sound. Preliminary steps had been taken by the Colonial Legislature in favour of establishing a line of railway towards the northern districts of the colony. This is looked upon as a great boon by those interested in the development of the vast mineral deposits of that locality, respecting which our correspondent calls our attention to the subjoined extract from the *Adelaide Advertiser* of Aug. 18, as corroborating all the accounts which he has lately forwarded to us:—“The mineral resources of the colony become every day more hopeful. Handfuls of miles in the north, districts abound in copper of great purity; in fact, it only requires the proper adjustment of capital to labour, and the application of both in due proportion in this colony, to result in the opening of half a dozen *Burra* mines. Our copper mines are practically exhausted; were our population increased tenfold, and were capital supplied in proportion, all might find remunerative occupation in raising the vast accumulations of copper which nature with lavish hand has buried beneath the soil in almost every part of this land.” Copper was in active demand for the Indian market, and remained firm at 109*l.* per ton. *Burra* shares 116*l.*

The following are from Australian Mining Companies:—

BURRA BURRA.—By the last advices this extraordinary mine seemed to be increasing in wealth. There had been raised in ten months 250 tons of ore, of 24 per cent. At the Kurkulla Mine, another property of the company, 18 miles from the *Burra*, a very fine course of ore had been cut, and the mine promised to be a rich and lasting one.

KAPUNDA.—Aug. 16. Everything was going on most satisfactorily: the rise which had been driven from the 50, west of Lanyon's shaft, had cut a lode of rich black ore of high produce, and a winze had been sunk under the 37 on the lode, which they had found equally productive as in the rise. In addition to the 85 tons mentioned in last report, 94 tons of copper had been sent to the port, of which 45 had been sold at 109*l.* per ton, and the remainder would be shipped for England. The smelting furnaces were all at work, and firewood was coming in freely.

NORTH RHINE COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Limited).—The accounts reach to Aug. 19. The local committee, comprising Mr. John Beck, director of the *Burra*, Messrs. Philip Levi and Alfred Watts, visited the mine on July 22, and also on Aug. 4, on which latter occasion they had the advantage of the experience and advice of the Hon. Capt. Bagot, M.L.C., and Mr. Oldham, of the *Kapunda* Mine. They state, “After mature consideration we determined on sinking to a depth of 30 fms., sinking an engine-shaft, and erecting an engine, thus anticipating the views of the London board in respect of sinking deeper and thoroughly developing the large lode. It is proposed when Nicholl's shaft is down to the 30, that, in addition to cutting the lode, a winze should be driven east to cut the old lode, which has been under the lode towards Nicholl's shaft. By carrying out these works it is probable that valuable lodes will be cut, and from which large quantities of ore will be raised.” Mr. Barker, under date Aug. 16, reports:—“The engine-shaft, *Cope's*, is down 4 fms. It is to nine men to sink 20 fms. for 1859; 50 per cent. to remain in the hands of the local committee until the contract is completed. We have driven alongside Nicholl's lode 3 fms. since survey day, and have passed a fine piece of black ore 4 ft. long, 6 in. thick, and 1 ft. high above the bottom of the level, clearly proving that the ore is replacing the mudstone.”

BON ACCORD.—Aug. 18: The Chairman at Adelaide, in reporting the progress being made in the erection of the large engine, &c., writes:—“During the erection of mining operations commenced upon the erection of the new engine there is little of interest to communicate, but the committee are using the works forward, and continue to receive from the mines favourable accounts of their progress. By the introduction of contractors from town (Adelaide) we have broken the mechanics' monopoly at the mine, and our works are being constructed at much lower rates than any previously ruling in that quarter. The committee sympathize with the anxieties of the shareholders, and are as earnestly anxious for successful result as they can be. Every exertion has been used to obtain, but we cannot command success.” The engineer writes (Aug. 13): “I have to report that the engine-house walls are all up almost to the height of 7 ft. above the foundation, and the cylinder platform, and likewise the balance-shaft pit, will be completed, unless hindered by weather, this day week.”

WORKING.—Aug. 11: The manager, in forwarding the cost-sheet of the *Burra* Mines for the month ending July 13, says:—“After making the necessary preparations for permanently working the new engine to drain *Legg's* engine-shaft, clearing the sediment occasioned by the standing water in the mine, and after squaring down the high ground spoken of in my last, I sunk *Legg's* engine-shaft during the last nine days of the month 4 ft. Average width of lode 4 ft., yielding 5 tons of ore per fm., worth from 16 to 18 per cent. for copper, exclusive of the soft black ore that is every day carried off by water through sinking on the course of the lode, and which is afterwards collected by a reservoir expressly for that purpose. I find the lode changes into yellow sulphurets of copper with the black, the former not so liable to waste through the immersion of water as when sinking on the black ore, as before-mentioned. Main depth of shaft up to this date 16 fms. 1 ft. (ground 10*l.* per fm.), which I purpose sinking to the depth of 23 fms., and at that depth drive north and south on the course of the lode, and after driving a sufficient distance from the shaft commence cutting pit, and make further preparations for sinking to the 33, whilst driving at the 23 to under water on 10 and 12, and sinking our winzes through, which will throw the mine into a profitable state of working, when I hope to see the imperative necessity of having a smelter and a rich wharf in full view. The quantity of regular firewood to Adelaide since my last is 8 tons 19 cwt. 1 qr., at 60 per cent. In consequence of not having wood sufficiently dry for smelting we had to smelt with the ore on hand for two months, when we shall have our quantity considerably increased by the sinking of *Legg's* engine-shaft. Quantity of wood on hand at the mine 295 fms., at the smelting works 25 fms.; total, 320 fms. More leather will shortly be required, and I beg to inform you that there is 19 1/2 lbs. of leather from Mr. Timmins that I omitted to charge in the cost-sheet forwarded. All is going on well except being much in want of timber, which has not yet arrived from Messrs. Woods. Some attention will have to be made for rendering our future supplies.”

ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER.—Aug. 19: The manager states that the superintendent of the works had advised him of the repairs to the culvert being nearly finished, and that in a few days he hoped to be in full working order. A reduced rate of wages had been proposed to the smelters, which he (the superintendent) was certain would shortly be accepted; but, pending the arrangement, the working of the furnaces had been discontinued. The carting season was approaching, and meanwhile the whole was being done by the company's teams. A further shipment of copper had been despatched to Calcutta, as the quotations from that market were highly satisfactory.

PORT PHILIP AND COLONIAL.—August 15: The quantity of quartz crushed during July was 1603 tons, yielding 1472 ozs. of gold; the total receipts on *Clunes* were 3081*l.*, and the expenditure 1968*l.*, leaving a profit of 1093*l.*; the total expenditure was, therefore, equal to 1*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* per ton, but deducting 456*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* paid the *Clunes* Company, which is in reality a diminished receipt, the expenditure equals 1*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* per ton. The receipts for quartz crushing are, for four weeks, and the expenditure for five weeks. The resident director further states:—“We are again prospecting in the West Padlock for a quartz reef that has been struck in one of the outside claims; and unless the reef dips very much on the line of strike we ought to be very near it. If we are fortunate enough to find a payable reef there it will be very convenient for our works, and enable us to extend them without much additional cost, and be very preferable to having other more distant establishments.”

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.—August 13-16: Mr. M. Young, assistant superintendent at Sydney, has announced the commencement of operations at the Good Hope Mine. Towards the end of July a small party of men, under the direction of a mining foreman, arrived at the mine and began to open upon the lode. Four openings or shafts are reported to have been commenced, and carried down to the depth of 13 ft. in one of them, and to lesser depths in the other three. Mr. Perry, the foreman, writes:—“August 1: We have sunk nearly 6 ft. from the surface in McCallum's shaft, and have got a real good lode 3 ft. wide, which will turn out 4 tons to the fathom, I think worth 40*l.* per ton.—Aug. 2: I have to tell you that the lode in McCallum's shaft has cut clean out for about 2 ft. in depth, but it is making itself again first-rate, and a prettier strata of slate (we call it *Killas*) or a better looking lode we have never seen. There is a good lode in Perry's shaft, but the ground is hard, and I have put the two men over at the far end to open Morehead's shaft. There is good ore there. So far we have got a good lode in the new shaft, I call it Young's shaft.—Aug. 3: I forgot to tell you what it was that cut out the lode in McCallum's shaft. It was a slide running nearly flat. I can find it in different places, and I think it will cut the top off wherever it touches the lode, but that is nothing new to see a lode cut out by a slide. It will make itself again.—Aug. 11: We have now 5 tons of stuff, what we call work; I calculate for that to waste one-half in dressing, so that would be 2 1/2 tons, and I think still it is worth 40*l.* per ton. That quantity came out of about 3 ft. of McCallum's shaft, but it does not look so well now as when I wrote last; it is down about 13 ft., and the lode about 3 ft. wide, with a little ore in it, but very poor, but it is a good looking lode, and as fine ground for ore as a man could wish to see, and I think it will make again soon. We have cleared off Morehead's shaft 9 ft. square, but have not found either side of the lode yet, but so far as we have done it is a beauty. There is 3 ft. of it very rich, and not more than 2 ft. under the surface. I never saw anything like it before so shallow. I should think it will turn out 3 tons per fm., worth 30*l.* per ton at the least.” Mr. Young, under date Aug. 13, writes:—“At this early stage of the workings, however, it would be as premature as impossible to form any reliable estimates or opinion of the character or quality of the lode on which they are now sinking at three or four different points, until they get down some few fathoms from the surface: so far as they have gone the ore seems to be both good in quality and plentiful in quantity; but, of course, the grand question to be solved is whether the lode continues the same, improves or deteriorates, the further it is from surface, and with the view of ascertaining this I shall direct the foreman of the mine not to open any more shafts for the present until those he has already commenced are carried down to such depth as they can be conveniently worked, without causing heavy expense in drawing the ore to the surface. I have requested the foreman to send me down from time to time fair average samples of the ore he finds in body at different stages of his sinking; these I will most probably forward to you by the first sailing ships, if, after I have had them examined by those competent to pronounce an opinion as to their quality and general character, it should appear to me worth while to do so. In the meanwhile I beg to assure the board that no effort on my part shall be spared to urge on the development of the mine in the way they desire as rapidly as possible, and I trust I shall have it in my power to send them by the next mail satisfactory accounts of the progress of matters going on at Good Hope.”

INTER-COLONIAL ROYAL MAIL (New Zealand).—The directors have received intelligence from New Zealand of the arrival there of the steamer *Airedale* from England. This is the fourth vessel sent out, and completes the arrangements for carrying on the mail service, not only between Sydney and New Zealand, but also between the several settlements of that colony. The advices, which are voluminous, are in all respects satisfactory.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND COMPANY.—Advices are very meagre, owing to their new agent not having yet commenced his duties. A letter from the company's old agent, dated Hobart Town, Aug. 12, states that the excitement respecting the gold discoveries continues, and expresses a hope that with the arrival of the Government geologist some tangible results will be arrived at. The Government, it is added, were legislating on the subject. The directors of the company, who are in the colony, are at a circular head had a meeting with a view to adopt steps to develop the auriferous resources. A “prospecting” party was to start, under the superintendence of Mr. Emmett, who had previously established the fact of the existence of gold-bearing quartz in that part of the island.

THE COAL TRADE.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of September:—

	Ships.	Tons.		Ships.	Tons.
Newcastle.....	286	97,568	Scotch	11	1,784
Swansea.....	27	13,323	Hartlepool & West Hartl.	225	61,653
Sunderland.....	200	73,395	Welsh	48	15,326
Middlesbrough ¹	21	5,311	Yorkshire, &c.....	26	2,564
Blyth.....	12	2,605	Small and cinders	23	4,781

Comparative Statement of 1858 and 1859.			
Imported from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1859	Ships	7,751	Tons 2,377,139 0
Imported from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1858		7,734	2,363,667 0
Increase of ships and tons in present year	19		13,472 0

THE RAILWAY COAL TRADE.

Monthly statement of coal and coke brought by railway and canal within the London district, during the month of September:—

Railways.	Tons cwt.	Railways.	Tons cwt.
London and North-Western	39,403 13	South Western	1,220 10
Great Northern	32,099 2	Great Western	1,190 0
Eastern Counties	5,710 5	South Eastern	911 18
Midland	3,775 0		
Total by railway in Sept., 1859			94,340 8
Coals by railway in Sept., 1858			81,972 11
Coals by canal in Sept., 1858			1,491 15

Comparative Statement of 1858 and 1859.			
Coals by railway from January 1 to Sept. 30, 1859			857,149 9
Coals by railway from January 1 to Sept. 30, 1858			846,549 15
Increase in the year 1859—railways			10,599 14
Coals by canal from January 1 to Sept. 30, 1859			15,664 15
Coals by canal from January 1 to Sept. 30, 1858			13,294 5
Increase in the year 1859—canals			2,460 10

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS have been used freely by millions of human beings of both sexes and all ages, in every part of the world; and while the public press has teemed with authenticated cases of extraordinary cures in a vast variety of diseases, such as indigestion, scurvy, eruptions, and liver complaints, there is not on public record a single case in which their use has been attended with a bad effect. None, when using Holloway's ointment and pills, need the hope of cure to be counterbalanced by the fear of injury. The ointment should be well rubbed over the left side, liver, and chest, when stomach or liver is deranged. The pills should be taken according to the printed directions.

ASTHMA.—Dr. Locock's pulmonary wafers give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 1*l.* per box. Sold by all druggists.

RECIFE AND SAO FRANCISCO PERNAMBUCO RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).—At the EIGHTH HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Monday, the 10th day of October, 1859, at One o'clock P.M. precisely, pursuant to public notice.

The advertisement convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last meeting, having been read, it was moved, seconded, and resolved unanimously:—
That the report, now taken as read, be received and adopted.
That Robert Benson, Esq., be re-elected a director of this company.
That William Gladstone, Esq., be re-elected a director of this company.
That George Dixon Longstaff, Esq., be re-elected an auditor of this company.
Moved, seconded, and resolved:—
That the remuneration of the auditors be increased from £26 5*s.* per annum to £30 each per annum.
Moved, seconded, and resolved unanimously:—
That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman and directors.
By order of the Board, W. H. BELLAMY, Esq.
199, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., October 10, 1859.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE-MINING CAPTAIN.—WANTED, a second MINING CAPTAIN for the above-named association. Parties desirous to obtain the above appointment are requested to apply at the company's offices, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, London. The applications are to be by letter, addressed to the directors of the company, stating full name and address of the party applying, where he has been previously employed, with references as to competency and character. Particulars of the appointment may be obtained at the company's offices.

CONNORRE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Connorre Mining Company (Limited) will be held at the offices, 3, Cannon-street, London, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of November, 1859, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming a resolution of the company passed at a special general meeting held on the 11th day of October, 1859, for altering the regulations and Articles of Association of the company now in force, and making new provisions in lieu thereof.
By order, W. W. MANSELL, Esq.
Chief Office, 3, Cannon-street, London, E.C., October 15, 1859.

THE CWM AVON COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be held by adjournment at the registered office, Washington-buildings, Brunswick-street, Liverpool, on TUESDAY next, the 11th inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.
Board Room, Oct. 5, 1859. By order, HENRY DUDLEY COOPER, Secy.

WHEAL UNY MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next QUARTERLY MEETING of the adventurers will be held at the office of the mine, 7, Tokenhouse-yard, London, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at Twelve o'clock precisely.
R. H. PRICE, Purser.
7, Tokenhouse-yard, October 8, 1859.

COLOGNE MINING COMPANY.—THE SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on MONDAY, the 31st October, 1859, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely, when the general position of the affairs of the company, and the expediency, or otherwise, of passing resolutions for dissolving it, will be considered and determined upon.
YOUNGHUSBAND AND CO.
London, October 11, 1859.

Board of Trade.

EXTENSION OF THE TIME FIXED FOR RECEIVING TENDERS FOR THE FALMOUTH AND GIBRALTAR TELEGRAPH TO THE 26TH OCTOBER.—THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF THE OUTER COVERING AND THE LAYING OF A SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE TO GIBRALTAR.

Copies of the specification can be obtained at the Board of Trade, Whitehall, or at the offices of Messrs. Glabson and Forde, engineers, 6, Duke-street, Adelphi.

Tenders to be sent in to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, marked “Tender for Falmouth and Gibraltar Telegraph,” on or before the 26th inst.

Tenders which have been already sent in may be withdrawn.

The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.
DOUGLAS GALTON.

Board of Trade, October 8, 1859.

Queen's College, Galway.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

PROFESSORS.
MATHEMATICS—GEORGE J. ALLMAN, LL.D.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—ARTHUR H. CUNY, A.M.
CHEMISTRY—THOMAS H. ROWNEY, Ph.D.
MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY—WILLIAM KING, Esq.
CIVIL ENGINEERING—WILLIAM B. BLOOD, A.R.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION will be HELD ON FRIDAY, the 21st of October. In the department of Civil Engineering, the Council is empowered to award a scholarship of the value of £20, and three exhibitions of the value of £10 each, to students of the first year; and a scholarship of the value of £20, and two exhibitions of the value of £10 each, to students of the second year.

Students have every facility for acquiring a practical knowledge of drawing, surveying, and levelling in the field.

The college is provided with a museum of mineralogy and geology, and is furnished with an extensive collection of surveying instruments and of physical and chemical apparatus.

The laboratory of the college affords ample opportunities for learning the principles and practice of chemical analysis.

Excursions to the most interesting geological localities in the district are conducted by the Professor.

Further information may be had on application to the Registrar, from whom copies of the prospectus may be obtained. By order of the President,
October 5, 1859. WM. LUTTON, M.A., Registrar.

NOTICE TO MACHINE MAKERS, BRICK AND TILE MAKERS.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that the PRIZE BRICK MAKING MACHINE lately EXHIBITED at WARWICK, by Mr. JOHN WHITEHEAD, of PRESTON, LANCASHIRE, and since advertised by him, is a DIRECT INFRINGEMENT upon the PATENTS GRANTED to me, HENRY CLAYTON (13th December, 1852, No. 1045; and 8th October, 1853, No. 2312), and that proceedings are being taken against him. In the meantime, purchasers or users of the machine are cautioned that they will expose themselves to proceedings for an infringement of the said patents.

HENRY CLAYTON, Patentee and Engineer, Atlas Works, Upper Park-place, Dorset-square, London.

Messrs. WILSON AND BISHOP, Solicitors, London.

Dated September 29, 1859.

WANTED FOR CHARTER, FROM COAL PORTS ON THE EAST COAST TO FRENCH CHANNEL PORTS, for as many voyages as she can make during the ensuing six or twelve months, at per ton delivered, a SCREW STEAMER, with water ballast and donkey engines, and carrying from 400 to 600 tons of coal. Also, ONE to carry from 250 to 350 tons, drawing not more than about 10 feet when loaded. Also, a FEW COLLIERIES of any size, up to 500 tons burden, for single voyages or constant employment, and for one or a succession of short voyages, as preferred.—Apply, with particulars of vessels, to JOHN NISOL and Co., shipbrokers, &c., 12, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, Oct. 13, 1859.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND OTHERS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, about SIXTY YARDS of PUMPS, of 18 to 20 in. diameter, without working barrel or clack pieces.—Apply, stating price, to Mr. JEFFCOCK, No. 18, Bank-street, Sheffield.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, a good SECOND HAND BEAM ENGINE, in first-rate working order, cylinder 21 in. diameter, stroke 4 ft., slide valve and eccentric motion, air pump 14 in. diameter, foot and delivery valves, with India-rubber falls, bright cover and parallel motion, entablature spring beams and two pillars, foundation plates and throttle valve, loose eccentric, &c. Also, a PAIR of NEW highly-finished HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE WINDING ENGINES, cylinders 25 in. diameter and 4 ft. stroke.—For plans, specifications, and price, apply to WHEATLEY KIRK, Mills, Works, Engineering, and General Agent, Auctioneer and Valuer, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester.

N.B.—HORIZONTAL, WINDING, or GOVERNOR ENGINES, of ALL SIZES, quite READY for DELIVERY.

TO PURCHASERS OF BLACK JACK OR BLENDE.—About FIFTY TONS of the above ore is NOW READY FOR SALE, and will be delivered free on board at Walsbridge. Samples will be forwarded by applying to Capt. JOHN VECOCK, Duke of Cornwall Mine, Bodmin.—October 10, 1859.

GOLD AND SILVER ORES, &c., from any part of the world, PURCHASED by MESSRS. HALL AND CO., LONDON SMELTING WORKS, OLD FORD WHARF, BOW, MIDDLESEX, E.

LARGE MANUFACTURING PREMISES TO BE LET. FURNACES for SMELTING LEAD, &c., established upwards of 50 years, now doing a steady and regular business among its old connections, and with every facility for a large extension.—For particulars, and to view the premises, apply to Mr. WILLIAM CLARKE, 54, Broadwall, Blackfriars-road, London, S.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OZZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. [WIRE, &c.]
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET
NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

WEST SNAILBEACH LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered pursuant to the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856 and 1857. Capital £10,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each.—5*s.* payable on allotment.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.
JOHN BOURNE, Esq., Hilderstone Hall, Staffordshire.
Major HENRY FITZGERALD, Maperton House, Somerset.

Mr. HENRY GROVE, Cheddle, Staffordshire.
Mr. HENRY LANGLEY, Rakeway House, Cheddle, Staffordshire.

Mr. BETHUEL PHILLIPS, The Hall Green, Tean, Staffordshire.
Mr. THOMAS WESTON, Tean, Staffordshire.

BANKERS—Messrs. Locke, Eytton, and Co., Old Bank, Shrewsbury.
SOLICITOR—J. J. Peale, Esq., Shrewsbury.

SECRETARY—Mr. J. D. Brunton.

REGISTERED OFFICES.—5, BARGE YARD, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E.C.

In the county of Salop, at a distance of 15 miles south-west of Shrewsbury, there is a district which has been for ages productive of lead ore. At the present time the principal mine at work is Snailbeach, which is yielding a large revenue to its proprietors.

The property proposed to be worked by this company is situated about four miles west of Snailbeach, and lies in the direction of its lodes. It extends over more than 500 acres, and commands a long run of the lodes.

In and above the lode is a large lode, of from 5 to 10 ft. wide, of sulphate and carbonate of barytes; the quality is very good, and will at all times ensure a market. A contract has been entered into for several thousand tons, at 16*s.* per ton, delivered at the mine, which will leave a good profit. There is also some carbonate of barytes, which obtains a higher price than the sulphate, and can readily be sold. About 10,000 tons of the sulphate are in sight, and may be estimated to be worth 3500*l.* after all costs of raising are defrayed.

There are upon the mine all the buildings requisite for carrying on operations on a large scale.

Precedences and forms of application for shares may be obtained of the solicitor; and at the offices of the company, where may be seen specimens of the lead and barytes.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN STEPHEN EDDY.

Carlton Grange, Shropshire, Sept. 21, 1859.—This mine is in a mineral district, in which many highly profitable mines have been wrought, and some of them are still yielding considerable profits. They lie west of the Snailbeach, and north of the Bog—the Grit and Graves—and other mines; and in the class of rock known as the Ludlow Flints of the Lower Silurian Formation, in which almost the lead-producing mines of Shropshire are wrought.</

not back under the main run of ore ground by 8 or 10 fms. I think there is a part of the lode further south, and shall cross-cut towards it as soon as the men driving west get out of the way; let at 34, 10s. 7s. stent. The lode in the 50 fm. level east is 2 ft. wide, unproductive at present; the lode 4 to 5 ft. wide, let at 40, 10s. per fm.—P.S.: I have suspended the 40 fm. level east, and put the men to sink the winze in the bottom of the 60 fm. level.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—W. B. Colloff, Oct. 13: The engine-shaft is sunk under the 26 fm. level 2 fms., and the pit completed to the east of the shaft. The ore part of the lode in the western end of the shaft is 3 ft. 6 in. wide, and the eastern end of the shaft is 1 ft. 6 in. wide. The lode will average 3 tons to the fm. of 6 ft. long, or 7½ tons for the length of the shaft. In the 36 east the lode is 3½ ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore to the fm., and improving for ore. A large stream of water is coming from the end. The winze under the 24 fm. level is resumed sinking. The lode in the winze is 3½ ft. 6 in. wide, a good course of ore. There is still a quantity of water in the winze, which is in daily expectation of the 36 fm. level draining away. There is no alteration to report on other workings.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Oct. 11: No alteration to notice.

CAMBORNE VEAN.—J. Vivian, Oct. 11: In the 222, driving east of pump-winze, on the south or great tin lode, the lode still continues very large, from 12 to 14 ft. wide, producing on an average 3 cwt. of black tin per 100 sacks of tin stuff. The 170, driving east on middle lode, is producing 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. The 106, driving west on the counter lode, is worth 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom. The little improvement in the ground at the new shaft has enabled us to sink 9 feet in the last month; before this we have been able to sink only 6 feet per month.

CARMARTHEN UNITED.—R. Sanders, Oct. 8: Our engine-shaft is down the required depth for 33 fms. The lode is 8 ft. wide, and is sinking for 4 ft. 6 in. when completed we shall pit in solar, &c., and then drive south on the course of the lode for about 2½ fms., then cross-cut west, to ascertain if our main lode is still standing in that direction, before dividing and bed-flooding the shaft. Should this prove to be the case, we shall have to cut down our engine-shaft for about 3 fms., so as to get in the regular run of the upper part of the shaft, as during the last 3 or 4 fms. sinking I consider we have been sinking on another lode, which has been underlying about 3 ft. in a fathom; the underlying of our main lode being about 1½ ft. in a fathom. The lode at the shaft is still producing about ½ ton per fm. The 22 south is near the intersection of the counter lode, and is still spotted with lead, but not to value. The pitches in bottom of the 12 and back of the 22 are improved, and looking better than they have since the present contracts have been taken. All our machinery is in good working order. I sent yesterday to Messrs. Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co., 12½ tons of lead ore, purchased by them on the 4th inst., at 17s. 6d. per ton.

CARVATH UNITED.—R. Hancock, Oct. 13: I am glad to inform you that we have an improvement in the eastern mine; the lode in the east end is 1 ft. wide, good work for tin. In the back of this level we have set a stop, and there is also a good lode for about 9 in. wide. We have let a stop in the back of the west end, where there is a lode 3 ft. wide, producing some rich work; the lode in this end is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, producing saving work for tin. The lode in the 60 end is still large and good, and if it continues we shall have a good mine, as the lode going down is as good as in any part of the end. The winze below the 50 is also good for tin. We hope to raise more tin this month. All operations on the mine are going on well.

CASTELL.—F. Evans, Oct. 11: The large lode in the 10 continues very good for blende; its entire width is not yet ascertained. I have set the men to break it down by the 100 kibbles in the most speedy manner possible, as it carries blende throughout, worth fully 3 tons per fm.; the price for breaking is 2s. per 100 kibbles. We are dressing as fast as circumstances will permit.

CATHERINE AND JANE.—R. Harry, Oct. 12: The lode in the shallow adit end is looking much the same as for some time past. The stopes throughout the mine continue equally as valuable as when last reported. In cutting down and securing the shaft the men are making fair progress, and with good speed it will be completed to the surface in three weeks from this date. Our dressing and surface operations are going on favourably.

CENTRAL MINERA (Lead).—J. S. Dunn, Oct. 13: We hope to complete the casing and dividing down of Edgworth shaft in a few days, when we shall commence to drive west on the 33 level, under the 60 level, and sink the lode in the bottom of the 60 yard level. There is no alteration in the stopes since last report. The cross-cut from the 55 east has greatly improved, and is now worth about 2½ tons per fm. We have set a pit in the back of the 40 yard level to four men, at a tribute of 4s. per ton, and the tributers are doing well. The cross-cut from Laurie shaft is producing large lumps of lead ore. We think from all appearances that we are not far from the north lode. All other points are looking well. We are proceeding well with the dressing.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, Oct. 11: During the last week the 96 has been driven 2 fms. west of Morris's engine-shaft; the lode is of a highly promising character, 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, muddle, prill, and occasional stones of copper ore. The stopes in the 84 west is still worth 20s. per fm. Other operations progress well.

CRADDOCK MOOR.—H. Taylor, J. Taylor, Oct. 11: Menadue Lode: The 72 winze is much as last reported. The 72 west is worth 1 ton of ore per fm.—Vercoe's Lode: The winze sinking below the 72 is worth 2½ tons of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the 72 are worth on an average 2 tons of ore per fm.—Vivian's Lode: The 42 west is worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The 52 west is unproductive. The 62 west is worth ½ ton of ore per fathom. The 72 west is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the 62 are worth on an average 2 tons of ore per fm., and the lode in the winze sinking below the 62 is worth 1 ton of ore per fm.

CROWLWY.—J. Roach, October 13: The deep adit level has been driven west about 27 fms.; at this point we are quite clear of the slides which disordered the lode. I have now directed a cross-cut to be driven south in search of it. I expect 4 fms. will intersect the lode, all the ground driven through is highly mineralised. It contains a great quantity of sulphur, and, as I before stated, all the fissures in the stratum are filled with lead ore, quartz, carbonate of lime, &c. I have examined the back of Bryant's great cross-course, which contains stones and strings of solid lead ore in several places. This is embedded in grit-stone for upwards of 200 fms. in length, which is highly congenial to lead ore. I am fully impressed that when the lode shall be intersected in the deep adit level, that rich and large deposits of silver lead ore will be met with. I have always considered it a speculation of no ordinary character, and I fully believe that my anticipations will, by-and-by, be realised.

CWM SEBON.—J. Boundy, Oct. 10: The shaft is finished, and we intend to draw again from the 70 to-morrow, and as soon as the stuff can be cleared out from the 70 end we shall at once take down the lode. The lode in the different stopes in the 70 is 7 ft. wide, composed of copper, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, yielding of the latter full 10 cwt. per fm., with every prospect of improvement as they go up. The lode in the 60 end east at present is 9 in. wide, composed of copper, sulphur, spar, and lead ore, but not enough of the latter to value. The 20 cross-cut sink is extended 45 fms.; there is at present a little water coming out from the bottom of the end; the ground is much the same for exploring, and according to the measurement to the south lode, as seen at surface, we have about 3 fms. further to drive to intersect it, unless it has dipped south faster than I anticipate. No alteration has taken place in the 30 cross-cut north during the past fortnight. The tribute department is much the same as for some time past. There is no alteration in the other parts of the mine. The dressing and surface operations are progressing favourably.

DALE.—R. Nines, Oct. 13: The Pipe vein continues as last reported, and the raising of lead and preparing it for our sampling goes on very satisfactorily.

DENHAM BRIDGE.—J. Hambley, Oct. 13: We have an improvement of ground and lode in the adit end, driving on the south lode, showing that we are coming near the great cross-course, where, when cut, we may expect a course of ore, our end is now from 20 to 40 fms. below surface, and getting clear from the nap of the hill under more table land, where we may expect a change of ground and lode for the better. The stopes in bottom of the adit are looking well, and producing good work for copper. One of our London adventurers visited the mine yesterday. I sent in and had a fine rock of copper brought out, the produce of which would be from 15 to 20 per cent. for fine copper. Specimens of the same kind can be seen at the office. We are dressing up the ore at the surface for a sampling. By this day week we shall, all being well, have the water in tank at the 10, when we shall have some good ore to ground to work on.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, Oct. 11: We have nothing new to report since my last; all the works are progressing as fast as possible.

DEVON BURRA.—J. Lord, Oct. 13: We have had no change of any importance since our last report. Our machinery is working well, and keeps the water under with ease.

DEVON GREAT ELIZABETH.—W. Goyen, Oct. 8: Since the last general meeting of the above mine Allen's engine-shaft has been sunk 5 fms. 4 ft. 3 in.; 5 fms. of which has been sunk through a ground of a very highly mineralised character. The south branch, which is only about 8 or 9 feet to the south of the main lode, has been carrying a rich leader of cross-cutting ore, and we may expect a course of ore, our end is now from 20 to 40 fms. below surface, and getting clear from the nap of the hill under more table land, where we may expect a change of ground and lode for the better. The stopes in bottom of the adit are looking well, and producing good work for copper. One of our London adventurers visited the mine yesterday. I sent in and had a fine rock of copper brought out, the produce of which would be from 15 to 20 per cent. for fine copper. Specimens of the same kind can be seen at the office. We are dressing up the ore at the surface for a sampling. By this day week we shall, all being well, have the water in tank at the 10, when we shall have some good ore to ground to work on.

DEVON WHEAL BUTLER.—F. Bennett, Jun., Oct. 12: No alteration to report.

DEVONSHIRE SILVER-LEAD.—J. Hodge, Oct. 12: We have a splendid lode, the size of which is as yet unknown. The depth of hill is about 6 fms., and towards the bottom of the end it is full of lead.

—J. Phillips, J. Hodge, October 13: I beg to inform you that since our last report the lode in the adit end, on the western lode, has greatly improved. On Tuesday last the men got through the disturbed ground, and the lode opened very large; the size as yet is not ascertained, but it is very much larger than the end that is now being carried; it is principally composed of blue flint and gangue spar, with lead throughout, and we fully anticipate, by driving 2 fms. further, especially promising for the next level; if the ground continues favourable, as at present, I calculate on being down to that point in about five or six weeks. All our machinery is in excellent working order, and I estimate the working cost of the mine for the next three months at 65s. per month, including merchants' bills.

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DUKE.—S. Cook, Oct. 12: The cross-cut at the 50 continues to present the most favourable appearance for a good bunch of copper ore, the fissures or joints of the rock being filled with the oxide of copper. In the 20 end, west of Gill's shaft, the lode has greatly improved. In the 20 end, 4 fms. above the back of this end, in the western branch, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 8s. per fathom, which looks well for the 20 end. Ope's stopes continue as last reported. Ash's stopes are not quite so good. We are sloping up a piece of ground to lengthen that which is making east in the back of the 20. We shall commence burning our tin shortly. The machinery is working well, and our stopes are improving.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—Henry Skewes, Oct. 13: Painter's engine-shaft is now down 5 fms. 3 ft. under the 50. We have not yet cut the south lode. Our north lode is cut, and is 1 ft. wide, of a very promising character. The new shaft in the Glebe is now down 10 fms. The lode in the end in the Glebe is looking better.

EAST BERTHA CONSOLS.—W. Goss, Oct. 13: We are making good progress in sinking the engine-shaft; the ground is most favourable, and the lode maintaining its size, being composed of gossan, peach, and muddle, with good stones of copper ore; the kyllas by the side of the lode is strongly stained with the green oxide of copper. The engine is working well, and all operations are going on very satisfactorily.

EAST CARADON.—W. H. Reynolds, Oct. 13: The engine-shaft is sunk to the 40, or 80 fms. from surface, on No. 1 lode; on this there is nothing doing at present, neither has it been opened on to any great extent, although it appears to be worthy of a trial. At this level a cross-cut is extended 45 fms. to No. 2 lode, on which there are opened 10 fms. east and 15 fms. west; the lode is 18 in. to 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, prill, peach, and quartz, with copper ore throughout, but not of much commercial value. The cross-cut at this level is extended some distance south beyond No. 2 lode, and a lode will shortly be cut which is not seen below the adit, where it is 4 ft. wide, and of a very promising character. Between this lode last referred to and the flat-rod shaft there are four promising lodes cut at the adit, and not yet seen at deeper levels. A lode cut at the adit close to flat-rod shaft is supposed to be that known as

South Caradon as the counter lode, although its bearing east of a certain point is only 8° or 6° north of east; this lode at the adit is 5 ft. wide, principally gossan and quartz. In the 35 the lode has greatly improved, and is 5 ft. wide, composed of flint, gossan, friable spar, and quartz, with black, grey, yellow, and green carbonate of copper. It is a very fine-looking lode, and I think there is every appearance of its being the top of a deposit of ore. The 50 cross-cut is near the lode, which will be cut in a few days at the farthest, and I think a good discovery will be made; there are branches containing ore crossing the cross-cut end, and which will unite with, and have a tendency to enrich, the lode. The granite about the lode is moderately decomposed, and traversed by cross-coarses; its junction with the kyllas takes place about this point. From the above it will be seen that the prospects of the mine are very good. The machinery consists of a 40-hp. cylinder engine, capable of draining the mine much deeper than at present.

EAST CARN BREA.—Thos. Glanville, Oct. 12: In the engine-shaft sinking below the 28 the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, mixed with ore, a very promising lode. In the 26, east of the shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, mixed throughout with ore.

EAST GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Oct. 8: The men are progressing as fast as possible with the work. We have opened the road, and the carpenter is engaged erecting the horse-whim, shaft tackle, &c., and the mason is also busily engaged throwing the old house.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—J. Phillips, Oct. 13: The lode in the 36, east of engine-shaft, is not so productive as when last reported, being worth 2 tons of ore per fm., but it holds its size, and shows every appearance of speedy improvement. The rise in the back of this level is worth 3 tons of good ore per fathom, and here also an improvement may be expected. The lode in the 24 east is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, and presents a most likely appearance; it has improved since the last report, and is now worth 2½ tons per fm. The winze sinking in the bottom of this level is worth 3 tons of good ore per fm. As soon as this is communicated with the 36 we shall be enabled very considerably to increase our best parcel of ore.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—John Delbridge, J. James, Oct. 8: The lode in the 43 east is from 15 to 18 in. wide, composed of quartz, and spotted with copper. In the 43 west the lode is 18 in. wide, 8 in. saving work. In the 33 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 7s. per fm. In the 23 stopes the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 5s. per fm. In the 23 east the lode is 8 in. wide, worth 5s. per fm. The stopes in back of the 23 is worth 8s. per fathom. Hallett's shaft is worth 8s. per fm. We have about 4 fms. to communicate this shaft to the 43, which will require one month from this time, and from appearance, will lay open ore ground, which will enable us to return from 20 to 25 tons of ore per month. Our setting and pay went off well. Our tribute ground is looking a little improved.

EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.—W. Hancock, Oct. 11: We have no change to notice since my last, with the exception of No. 1 stop, which is very much improved, and will produce 23 cwt. of lead per fm. All other bargains just as last reported.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Richards, Oct. 12: Hitches's Engine-shaft: In the 10 east the ground continues favourable. In the rise in the back of the 88 east the lode is showing improvement, worth at present 25s. per fm. Better ventilation having been secured by putting in an air-machine, four men have been put to drive back west, on the ore part of the lode, towards the 88 cross-cut; the lode is worth 25s. per fm.; and as soon as a communication is made with the cross-cut, which will only occupy about eight or ten days, the 88 east will be resumed, where the lode is worth 20s. per fathom. In the 66 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of an abundance of muddle, peach, capel, prill, and occasionally good stones of ore; this drive is suspended for the present, and the men removed to draw out the water from Northey's winze, there being only from 3 to 4 fathoms standing between the two points—the bottom of the winze and the back of the rise coming up from the 88. A pit is being worked in the bottom of the 66, immediately to the north of Homersham's shaft, in which the lode is improved, and is worth 20s. per fm. On the whole, the general prospects are improved.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—Oct. 8: Redruth Consols Lode: In the 46, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is 10 in. wide, unproductive. At John's shaft, sinking below the 34, the south part of the lode is 10 in. wide, consisting of spar and muddle, producing occasional stones of ore; the north part is 2 or 3 in. wide, composed of spar. At John's shaft, the lode is 10 in. wide. In the 22, east of John's shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, saving work for tin, worth 10s. or 12s. per fm. In the stopes in the bottom of the 22, east of John's shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fm., and worth 20s. per fm. for tin. The stopes in the bottom of the 22, east of the engine-shaft, and east of Stephen's winze, is yielding 1½ ton of copper ore per fm., and saving work for tin. The stopes in the back of the 22, east of John's shaft, is yielding 1½ ton of copper ore per fm., and a little saving work for tin. The stopes in the bottom of the 12, east of John's shaft, is yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fm., and saving work for tin. We put our stamping-engine to work on Wednesday last; we are stamping out some burrow stuff to make a proper bed, and to fill up crevices before we put in the tin stuff to stamp. The engine works well.

GAWTON.—John Gill, Oct. 8: In the rise in the back of the 50 the ground has been rather hard during the past week, but is now improved. We have some rich branches of copper in the kyllas by the side of the lode, which I consider a favourable sign of the lode being ore. All other parts of the mine are much the same as last reported.

GREAT CRINIS.—J. Webb, Oct. 13: The lode in the new engine-shaft, sinking below the 80, continues its size and quality, worth from 2 to 3 tons per fm.; the lode being all the width of the shaft, of a hard solid character, makes it rather slow for sinking, but when opened out it will be taken away for about 50s. per fathom, or if set on tribute, for about 4s. or 5s. in 12. We have nine men sinking, which is all the force we can put on. At the 80 east we have still steady unsettled ground; we intend driving a few fathoms further, and when the lode is reached, and the ground becomes more settled to cross-cut for tin, unless it comes in the driving. We have nearly completed the adit at the 80, and the skip-road finished to that level through the new shaft. The tribute pitches are without much alteration.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED.—J. Webb, Oct. 12: We have got to the bottom of the mine, and are clearing out the cross-cut from the shaft to the lode. We cannot ascertain as yet how far the 126 is extended; the character of the rock appears equally congenial for tin as the upper levels. In the 116 we have favourable ground driving south towards the south lode; we have cleared this level east to corner shaft, and discovered some good tin branches, or divided portions of the lode allowed to stand by the former workers. We expect to reach the eastern extent of the 116 in a few days. The 106 and 96 are still being cleared and secured.—Western Mine: The 76 is still driving to intersect the south lode, the ground has been hard, but is now improving. The 66 is opening out good tin ground, with a large lode. In the 46 fathom level we have a large and promising lode, worth about 3 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks. The mine of late is presenting an encouraging feature.

GREAT ONSLLOW CONSOLS.—Geo. Rickard, Oct. 12: The ground in the cross-cut north, in the 107, is some harder. There is no important change to notice in the lode in the 107 since last report. In the 107 east the lode is about 4 ft. wide, carries a good footwall, and yields 7 cwt. of ore per fathom. All the lode is being carried with the end. The present cost of driving is 11s. per fathom. In the engine-shaft the hard granite elvan that has so much impeded the sinking operation for the last 20 fathoms appears to be leaving the ground, and if it turns out as appearances indicate we shall probably be enabled to sink at least 100 fms. when we have done for a considerable time past.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Oct. 12: Friday last being our setting-day the following bargains were set: The lode at Lyle's shaft, sinking below the 109, is 10 feet wide, producing stones of copper ore, but not enough to value; to nine men and three boys, at 28s. per fathom. The lode in the 109, west of Lyle's shaft, is 1½ ft. wide—unproductive; set to three men and three boys, 5 fathoms, at 3s. per fathom. The lode in the 100 east is small; set to six men, 2 fathoms, at 5s. per fathom. In the 90 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing a little ore; set to four men, 6 fathoms, at 5s. per fathom. In the 90 east the lode is 1 ft. wide—unproductive; set to four men, 3 fathoms, at 4s. 10s. per fathom. In the 80 west we have intersected the lode to the west of the slide—it is 2 feet wide, producing 2 tons per fathom; set to four men, 5 fathoms, at 2s. 5s. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 80, west of new shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom; set to four men, 4 fathoms, at 3s. 5s. per fathom. In the 70, west of Lyle's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide—unproductive; set to two men and two boys, 5 fathoms, at 2s. 10s. per fathom. In the 60 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing some good ore; set to four men, 4 fathoms, at 3s. 10s. per fathom. The lode in the 50 west is 1 foot wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fathom; set to two men and two boys, 3 fathoms, at 3s. 10s. per fathom.

GREAT TREGUEN CONSOLS.—John Spargo, Oct. 12: The lode in the 70, west of Hobler's shaft, is from 2 to 3 feet wide, spotted with copper and occasionally good stones of ore, and has every appearance of improvement as we drive on. The lode in the tribute pit in the back of this level still holds good. The shaftmen are getting on as fast as possible with clearing the pit.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—M. W. Michell, W. Bageloh, Oct. 8: Copper-house shaft is sunk 220 fms., but no lode has yet been taken down. The lode in the 210 west is 4 ft. wide, saving work throughout, worth 6s. per fathom. The lode in this level is 4 feet wide, worth 8s. per fm., with every appearance of an improvement; this level is now within 1½ fms. of the winze sinking below the 200, where the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth fully 45s. per fm. The lode in the 200 west is 3½ ft. wide, worth 7s. per fm. The lode in this level east is 4 ft. wide, producing a little copper ore, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the 190 west is 3 ft. wide, worth 5s. per fm. The lode in this level east is disordered, but still producing some good yellow ore.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY UNITED.—J. Delbridge, E. Richards, J. Petherick, Oct. 8: At the engine-shaft, sinking below the 110, the lode seems to be changing, now yielding stones of copper ore and tin. In the 110 east the lode is 20 in. wide, with a kindly appearance, not much to value. Fielding's tin lode is 20 in. wide, yielding stamping stuff. At Ope's shaft the lode is 10 in. wide, yielding 6 to 7 tons per fm. The lode in the 100 east the lode is 7 ft. wide, yielding 6 to 7 tons per fm. The lode in the 90 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 5 tons per fm., worth 20s. per fm. The 90 stopes is yielding 8 to 10 tons of ore per fm., worth 45s. to 50s. per fm. The 70, east of Mathew's, is worth 9s. per fm. The 50, east of Mathew's, is producing stamping stuff. In the 60 west no lode taken down for the month. In the 80 rise, at Mathew's shaft, the lode is 3½ ft. wide—poor. In the 70 cross-cut north the ground is favourable. We are clearing the footwall at Black Dog with all speed. At the western mine, Read's engine-shaft is completed to the 33; we shall commence sinking in the early part of the week for beams and clems. The 23 east, on Oats' lode, is small and poor. The 23 winze, on Read's lode, tribute ground. Our tribute pitches are much as usual. We are still clearing the main adit east and west, which from appearance will require three or four months more to complete.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—Rich. Pryor, J. Daniel, Oct. 12: The north lode at Treblehook's shaft, sinking below the 40, is 1 ft. wide—saving work. In the 40 west the lode is split in branches, and is saving work for 3 ft. wide. In the stopes in the back of this level, east of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 15s. per fm.; this lode is daily expected to be cut in the 60 cross-cut.—Carmel: Painter's shaftmen are sinking below the 48 for beams and clems to fix plunger-lift. At Hoskin's flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 36, the lode is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, worth 8s. per fm. for the length of the shaft—10 ft. In the 36 fm. level, 14 fms. west of shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, and greatly improved, worth 150s. per fm. In the stopes in the back of this level the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 10s. per fm. In the 18, east of shaft, the lode is 7 ft. wide, worth 15s. per fm., with improving indications. The tribute department is just as usual, and other parts without change to notice.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.—T. Gill, Oct. 12: Wheal Vor: In the 184, driving east of Borsale's shaft, on the main lode, the lode is from 2 to 5 ft. wide, and producing stones of tin, and looks promising to improve shortly. In the 204, driving east of Borsale's shaft, on the main lode, the lode is from 4 to 5 feet wide, and worth about 20s. per fm. In the 204, driving west of Borsale's shaft, on the main lode, the lode is 6 ft. wide, and worth 24s. per fm. In the rise in the back of the 225, east of Borsale's shaft, the lode is very large, and producing occasional stones of tin ores. In the 236, driving east of Borsale's shaft, on the main lode, the lode is very large and wet, and producing a little tin, but not sufficient to value. In the 248, east of Borsale's shaft, we are stopping the bottom of the winze that we holed from the 230; the lode is yielding good stones of tin ore, but I cannot state its value, as we have not taken down all the lode. In the 260, driving east of Borsale's shaft, on the main lode, the lode is 4 feet wide, and worth about 30s. per fm. In the 273, driving east of Borsale's shaft, on the main lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth about 25s. per fm. The lode in the 296, at Borsale's shaft, is poor for tin; we are of opinion that the main part of the lode is further south, which we shall

prove after extending the level a few fathoms further. In the 284, driving west of Borsale's shaft, on the main lode, the lode is very large, and yielding good stones of tin ore. In the 266, driving west of Borsale's shaft, on the main lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth about 16s. per fathom. In the 116, driving west of Wolf's shaft, we have not taken down any lode since last reported on. The 49, driving west of Borsale's shaft, on Treman's lode, the lode is 1 foot wide, and producing good stones of tin ore. In the 52, driving west of Sandbank shaft, on Treman's lode, the lode is 1½ foot wide, and poor for tin. In the 62, driving west of Sandbank shaft, on Treman's lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth about 8s. per fm.—Wheal Metel: In the 132, driving east of Metel engine-shaft, on Metel lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth about 28s. per fm. In the 132, driving west of Metel engine-shaft, on Metel lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth about 10s. per fm. In the 127, driving west of Metel engine-shaft, on Metel lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth about 8s. per fm. In the 127, driving east of Metel engine-shaft, on Metel lode, the lode is 3 feet wide, and yielding a little tin, but not sufficient to value. In the 100, west of Metel engine-shaft, we are driving north to intersect the north part of the lode. In the 80, driving west of Metel engine-shaft, on Metel lode, the lode is small and poor for mineral. In the 90, driving west of Metel engine-shaft, on Schneider's lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and producing stones of tin, but not sufficient to value. Our stopes and tribute department are looking much the same as they have for some time. All our machinery throughout the mine is working very well; we expect to put Metel engine to work on Saturday next.

GROSVENOR LEAD.—M. Dunn, Oct. 12: The 85-yard level, driving west, is producing some fine stones of lead ore. We have only a few yards further to drive before we shall intersect the junction of the Wagstaff vein with the old Pant-y-ryd vein, which vein has proved so enormously productive in the adjoining properties, and which I am convinced we shall make some important discoveries. In the 85-yard level north we have within the last few days intersected a fine east and west lode, and have commenced driving east and west on it; the lode is producing some fine rocks of lead ore, as much from 30 to 100 lbs. weight. By driving a few yards further west on this lode we shall intersect its junction with the Wagstaff vein, where there is every probability of a good yield of lead ore. We shall at once commence clearing and securing the 40-yard level, and hope to complete the same in a few days.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—Captain Rawson, Oct. 13: We have taken down the lode in the stopes, which is 15 in. wide, grey throughout. The middle level driving is looking much the same as the last report. The crusher will go to work on Saturday, and on Monday we shall commence our dressing.

HARWOOD.—J. Eace, Oct. 7: I began this week to work on the north lode, which is intersected by the cross-cut, and it has improved by driving eastward; it is at present worth ½ ton of ore per fm., with every appearance of further improvement. The stopes are progressing much better than I expected; it will be up to the ore ground in about a fortnight, after which I think we will raise a good parcel of ore.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, Oct. 12: Since the last general meeting we have erected a new wheel, 21 feet high and 11 feet broad; it works exceedingly well, but for want of surface water our mine has been idle for 12 weeks, which no one could prevent; the wheels have been cleared out, and the head gear properly repaired. Graham's shaft is now cleared up with good timber, the lobby secured, and many other surface jobs have been done during the time the water was in the mine. All the machinery, both at surface and underground, is now in good repair. The mine has been full of water in the surface, and I am glad to say we forked it to the bottom without a single leakage. The engine-shaft is sunk 9 fms. below the 60; the lode in the bottom of the shaft is 2 ft. wide, and kindly, and every sink we make I find it to improve in size and quality. The 50 end is driven east 22 fms. 2 ft. from shaft, and is about 8 ft. wide of the winze; that is now suspended in the bottom of the 10 on account of so much water; the lode in this end is worth 5 tons of ore per fm., of good pitch, say 6s. per fm. I have three stopes working in the back of this level by eighteen men, worth 2 tons of ore per fathom—average price for sloping, 3s. per fm. In the 30 east we are driving by the side of the lode; we have cut a small cross-course in this end, underlying east, 60 ft. 3 ft. per fm., but have not yet reached the eastern side of it; I shall have this end driven 5 fms. further east, and then sink a winze in the back of the 40, where I expect to open out a profitable piece of ground, and when done I have not the slightest doubt but that the mine will more than pay its cost—in fact, there are many other important points in the mine that I am unable to explain for want of time. I have five pitches working in the back of the 10 east and west of the shaft, which are producing some good dressing work, and will leave nearly half profit to the adventurers. I expect to have nearly 60 tons of ore broken against our next pay-day. At West Hawkmoor, I would continue the driving for this month out, and if the lode is not cut by that time I would recommend that the end be suspended for the time, and put a pair of men to clear up and sink a few fathoms in the shaft, to workings, to prove the underlay, which must certainly be dipping faster south than at the surface. I am very sorry that the shareholders and myself have been so disappointed; I still believe the lode to be further south.

HERODSFOT.—T. Trevillion, Oct. 8: The lode in the 127 is 2 ft. wide, but at present poor. The stopes working in the back of this level will yield 6 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 117 is 2 ft. wide, and will yield 9 cwt. of lead per fm. There are four stopes working in the back of this level, yielding on the average 9 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 106 is 2 feet wide, and will yield 7 cwt. of lead per fm. There are four stopes in the back of this level, yielding on the average 9 cwt. of lead per fm. The l

In that direction. The slope in the back of this level, on west side, is looking much as last reported. We have again met with the east side in the 72 north, which is now producing some saving work, and looking very kindly for further improvement. The west side, in the 72 north, has fully realised the expectation mentioned in our report. The level in the east is now yielding full 1 ton of lead per fm., and even at present appears to be gradually improving. We have put out a cross-cut about 7 ft., which is now about 7 ft. behind the present end, and intersected the same branch of ore which we have in the end; at this point it will yield about 12 cwt. of lead ore per fm.; however, we have not yet seen either wall of the level for the last 12 or 15 fms. driving, and cannot, therefore, state the size of the level; there possibly may be other branches of ore still standing by the sides, which we shall prove as soon as circumstances will admit. The end over this—viz., the 60 on the same level—is also improving, and it will now yield from 8 to 9 cwt. of lead ore per fm. Our tribute department is looking much as usual. In consequence of these improvements our sampling on Wednesday next will increase a few tons on the last.

WHEAL GRYLLE.—John Moreau, Oct. 12. The 19 fm. level east of north shaft, on north side, is worth 3 ft. per fm.; a winze below the shallow adit level is worth 2 ft. per fm. A slope in the bottom of the 23 fm. level, on the Georgia side, is worth 30 ft. per fm. A rise in the back of the said level against the former workers' sink is producing saving work for tin; other things as much as last reported. The sale of tinstuff for September realised on the 7th inst. 256l. 8s. 4d., which leaves a fair profit on the month's working.

WHEAL HANNAH (Luxation, near Roche).—T. Parkyn, Oct. 5. At this mine there is a 14-in. rotary steam-engine now at work, and a shaft sunk 12 fms. from grass. A cross-cut is driven east 3 fathoms, and cut the west side; this cross-cut was extended 2 fms. further east, where it intersected the east side. These two iron levels are running north and south, and are running parallel with each other. There is a level driven 14 fms. north on the west side, which is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, and the iron ore is very good. At this point the level is 1 ft. wide, and the iron ore is very good. A cross-cut driven 2 fms. east, and we have again intersected the east side; the level at this point is 5 feet wide, a very promising one, and the iron ore is really good. There is also a shaft sunk 20 fms. south of the engine-shaft; this shaft is sunk 6 fms. from grass, and the level being cut through; we have driven 4 fms. on its course; the level here is 12 ft. wide, and is still going larger, and the ore is very good indeed. I consider the prospects in this mine to be very good indeed. Taking into consideration that it is a new mine, and only just opened, and from what we have already discovered we are now in a position to return regular dividends from the iron levels now open, and when you open the tin level it will materially augment the value of the mine—it will become a lasting dividend mine.

WHEAL HARETTE.—S. Williams, Oct. 8. The level in the 100, east end, is 1 foot wide, producing stones of ore. The level in the 90, east end, is 2 ft. wide, worth 30 ft. per fm. The level in the winze sinking below the 14 is 1 ft. wide, worth 12 ft. per fathom. The level in the deep adit level is 1 ft. wide, worth 12 ft. per fathom. The level in the middle level is 1 ft. wide, worth 10 ft. per fm.

WHEAL LUDCOTT.—Robt. Knapp, Oct. 12. Willock's sumpmen having completed fixing pitwork, &c., we have resumed sinking the shaft under the 60. The level in the 60, north of the shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 9 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 7 cwt. of lead per fm.; the slopes in the back of this level will produce on an average 7 cwt. of lead per fathom. In the 50 north it is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 6 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 1 ft. wide, and will produce 5 cwt. of lead per fm.; the slopes in the back of this level, both north and south, will produce on an average 6 cwt. of lead per fathom. In the back of the 30, north of the shaft, they will produce on an average 5 cwt. of lead per fm. The pitches also throughout the mine are producing their usual quantity of ore. We shall sample to-morrow a parcel of ore, computed 60 tons.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, H. Hodge, J. Harris, Oct. 13. The level in the 160, north of Pollard's shaft, is 1 foot wide, producing good stones of lead; in the same level south it is 3 feet wide, and worth 5 ft. per fm. In the 150 north the level is 3 feet wide, and worth 6 ft. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 feet wide, and worth 3 ft. per fm. In the 140 north the level is 3 ft. wide, and worth 8 ft. per fathom; in the same level south it is 4 feet wide, and worth 9 ft. per fm. In the winze sinking under the 135, the level is 1 ft. wide, and worth 6 ft. per fm.; in the 130 north the level is 1 ft. wide, and worth 5 ft. per fm.; in the same level south it is 1 ft. wide, and worth 7 ft. per fathom. Clymo's shaft: Men have completed the casing and dividing the shaft from the 110 to the 120, and have resumed sinking under the 120. The slopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sampled, on Friday last, two parcels of lead ore—viz., No. 1 (computed), 73 tons, and No. 2, 80 tons—for sale to-morrow, the 14th inst.

WHEAL MARY EMMA.—Capt. Dobie, Oct. 13. The shaftmen are progressing with sinking the engine-shaft; the level is increasing in size, and becomes more settled in depth, carrying both tin and copper—a very promising level.

WHEAL POLMEAR.—J. Daily, Oct. 13. We have cut a course of ore in the north cross-cut, named in my report to the meeting held on the 5th inst. We had then driven about 7 fms., and were in daily expectation of cutting Gowan's old level; this level is now being cut through, and is by some people calculated to be worth 40 ft. per fm., but in order to be within the mark let me call it 35 ft. per fm. In about a week from the present time we shall put out a pair of men, one to drive east, and the other to drive west, on this course of ore; if it continues as now a large quantity of ore will be brought to market.

WHEAL TEHDY.—J. Pope, Oct. 12. In the 70 east, on the caunter level, the level is 10 inches wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 70 west, on the caunter level, the level is 6 in. wide, unproductive. In the 60 east, on the caunter level, the level is 8 in. wide, composed of spar, peach, and stones of ore. In the winze below the 60 the level is 14 inches wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 60 cross-cut south nothing new since last report.

WHEAL TRELAUNY.—Wm. Bryant, Wm. Jenkin, T. Grenfell, Oct. 13. Smith's shaftmen are still engaged in cutting pit in the 162. The level in the 132, north of Smith's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing 7 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 1 ft. wide, producing 5 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the 142 north it is 2 feet wide, producing 7 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 feet wide, producing 10 cwt. of lead per fm. Chippendale's shaft: The level in the 132, north of this shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing 4 cwt. of lead per fm.—South Mine: The level in the 132, south of Trelawny's shaft, is 2 feet wide, producing 3 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the 142 south it is 3 ft. wide, producing 4 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the same level north we have commenced to cut through the level. The level in the 120 north is 2 ft. wide, producing a little ore. The level in the back of the 107 north is 2 feet wide, producing stones of ore. The slopes and pitches are without alteration to notice.

WHEAL TREMAINE.—E. Williams, J. Williams, Oct. 8. At the boundary engine-shaft, sinking under the 123, the ground is still favourable, and yielding fine stones of tin about a small cross-course in bottom of said shaft; this we consider a good indication, and fully expect to find Allen's branch productive when we reach the 133. In the 123, east of the same shaft, the level is 1 ft. wide, against the winze below the level above, is communicated with a bore-hole; the men will now commence driving east on the engine level, which is 18 in. wide, yielding occasional stones of tin. The slope in the back of the same level is yielding low price tinstuff. In the winze sinking under the 113, east of the same shaft, the level is 1 ft. wide, worth 10 ft. per fm.; we have 2 fathoms more to communicate with the level below. In the 113, east of Allen's shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is improved, and looking very healthy, worth 24 ft. per fathom. The slopes in back of the same level are worth on an average 16 ft. per fm. In the 95, east of the same shaft, on the engine level, the level is 1 foot wide, at present unproductive. The winze below the 83, east of the same shaft, on the south branch, is communicated with the backs below. In the cross-cut south of the same level, towards the south branch, we have intersected a small branch containing muddle. We have commenced a cross-cut in the 93, east of the same shaft, towards the south branch, and expect about 4 fms. will cut the same. The slopes in back and bottom of the 73, east of the same shaft, are worth 7 ft. per fm. In the 63, east of the same shaft, on the south branch, the branch is worth 10 ft. per fm.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanville, Oct. 7. Tutwork Setting: The new shaft to sink under the 32, by nine men, at 18 ft. per fm.; the level is 2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore. The 33 to drive west of the shaft, by four men, at 4 ft. per fm.; the level is yielding good stones of ore. The winze to sink under the 30, on the north side, by two men, at 4 ft. per fm. The winze to sink under the 30, on the south side, by two men, at 4 ft. per fm. The 40 to drive east on the south side, by two men, at 3 ft. 10 in. per fathom. The 40 cross-cut to drive north, by six men, at 10 ft. 10 in. per fm. The 15 to drive east of the eastern shaft, by four men, at 4 ft. per fm.

YARNER.—J. Hampton, J. Molloy, Oct. 8. We are progressing favourably with the 30 pit, and hope to be ready to sink next month. The 30 west is commenced on the main part of the level, which is yielding fine stones of ore. The slopes in the back of the 20 west are producing full 6 tons per fm. The 20 west is somewhat disordered at present, and turning out but little ore. The same may be said of the 20 east. There is nothing new to report in the adit. We are producing as fast as people will do the work for the new wheel with the number of hands employed. We have commenced carrying down the ore to the quay for sampling.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—We have received from Mr. Lelan, the following special report on these mines:—*Eastbourne United, Oct. 10.*—Richard's engine-shaft is sunk to the 58, where there is a cross-cut being driven south; it is 4 fathoms and is expected in 1 fathom more to cut the level. The 46, west of Richard's, is not driving, level poor. There is a cross-cut driven north at the 46, west of Phillips's, towards the north part of the level; it is 7 fathoms; nothing yet intersected. Phillips's shaft is sunk to the 50; had a promising level, and a little ore in sinking. The 58 is 6 fathoms west of Phillips's shaft; level 2 ft. wide, poor. Rule's shaft is sunk to the 70, and that level driven east 9 fathoms, and west 3 fathoms, each on the south part of the level, which is about 2 ft. wide, and hitherto poor. Footway shaft is sunk to the 70, and the 70 driven west of that shaft 30 fathoms, where the north part of the level, which is now in the end, is 1 ft. wide, and for the present unproductive. The men are now engaged in cross-cutting to the south part; 12 fathoms behind this end there is a winze communicated from the 58, in which there is a pitch working at 7s. in 1 ft. East of this winze, and near the Footway shaft, there is a rich level of ore in a pitch 2 fathoms above the back of the 70, worth 80 ft. per fathom. Between this and the eastern engine-shaft there is tribute ground being worked at 5s. The east engine-shaft is sunk 2 fms. below the 50; level 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, flook, peach, and iron, &c., yielding occasional stones of ore, and looking very promising. The 50 is driven 34 fms. west of shaft; near the end, good level has been driven through for 5 fathoms, worth 15 ft. per fm. The 30, per fm. The level in the end is 1 ft. wide, but not rich. This has been driven nearly all the way through tribute ground. Jennings's shaft is sunk to the 59. The 59 is extended 30 fathoms east of Jennings's, the last 5 fathoms through a fine level, worth 20 ft. to 30 ft. per fm.; the end is now worth 20 ft. per fm. Here two pitches are working in the back at 3s. 6d. and 4s. The 70 is driven east of Jennings's 55 fathoms, a strong level, 2 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. There are two pitches working in the back of this level, on tribute at 3s.; and one in the bottom at 1s. 9d. The 58 is driven 60 fathoms east of Jennings's; level 3 ft. wide, very promising, and yielding some good work. The 46 is driven east of Jennings's 80 fathoms, the last 2 fathoms worth upwards of 1 ft. per fm. The end not quite so good. The mine throughout is in good working order. The improvements in the 50, east and west, are very important. There is a great deal of ore ground gone down in the bottom of the 50, which, together with the promising character of the level in the shaft, speaks well for the next level. There is a good run of ore ground at Lanyon's, under which the 70 will soon come; and there is a great deal of tribute ground about Jennings's, which will be worked to greater advantage shortly, when the steam-whim is got to draw from that shaft. The prospects are good, and evidently improving. The cost may be estimated at 70 ft. per month, and the return 90 ft.—JAMES NANCARROW.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, October 14, 1859.

COPPER.			£	s.	d.	BRASS.			Per. lb.	
Copper wire	.....p. lb.	0	1	2	—	Sheets	.....	10 1/2 d.	— 11 1/4 d.
ditto tubes	.....	0	1	2 1/2	— 1 2 1/2	Wire	.....	10 1/2 d.	— 11 1/4 d.
Sheeting & bolts	.....	0	1	0	—	Tubes	.....	12 1/2 d.	— 13 d.
Sheetings	.....	0	1	0	—	FOREIGN STEEL.			
Old (Exchange)	.....p. ton	0	0	10 1/2	—	Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	.....	17	10 0 —
Best selected	.....	110	10	0	—	ditto, in bags (hammered)	.....	19	0 0 19 10 0
Tough cake	.....	107	10	0	—	Ditto, in fagots	.....	21	0 0 —
Tin	.....	107	10	0	—	English, Spring	.....	14	0 0 23 0 0
Burma Burma	.....	109	0	0	110 0 0	Bessemer's, Engineers' Tool	.....	44	0 0 —
IRON.						Spindle				30 0 —
Bars, Welsh, in London	.....	6	15	0	7 0 0	QUICKSILVER	.....	7	0 0 p. bottle
ditto, to arrive	.....	6	12	6	—	SPELTEN.			
Nail rods	.....	7	10	0	—	Foreign	.....	20	17 0 0 21 5 0
Stafford, in London	.....	7	15	0	9 0 0	To arrive	.....	21	0 0 21 5 0
Bars ditto	.....	8	5	0	9 10 0	ZINC.			
Hoops ditto	.....	9	0	0	9 15 0	In sheets	.....	27	0 0 28 0 0
Sheets, single	.....	9	5	0	10 10 0	TIN.			
Fig. No. 1, in Wales	.....	3	15	0	4 15 0	English, blocks	.....	136	0 0 —
Refined metal, ditto	.....	4	10	0	5 0 0	Ditto, Bars (in barrels)	.....	137	0 0 —
Bars, common, ditto	.....	5	15	0	6 5 0	Ditto, Refined	.....	139	0 0 —
Ditto, merchant, in Tees	.....	6	10	0	6 15 0	Banca	.....	142	0 0 —
Ditto, railway, in Wales	.....	5	15	0	6 5 0	Straits	.....	137	0 0 135 0 0
Ditto, Swed. in London	.....	11	10	0	16 0 0	TIN-PLATES.			
To arrive	.....	12	5	0	—	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	.....	1	11 6 — 1 13 6
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde	.....	2	11	6	2 12 6	IX Ditto 1st quality	.....	1	17 6 — 1 19 6
Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees	.....	2	10	0	2 11 0	IX Ditto 2d quality	.....	1	9 6 — 1 11 0
Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees	.....	2	8	6	2 10 0	IX Ditto 2d quality	.....	1	15 6 — 1 17 0
Staffordshire Forge Fig	.....	3	10	0	3 12 6	IX Coke	.....	1	6 0 —
Welsh Forge Fig	.....	—	—	—	—	IX Ditto	.....	1	12 0 —
LEAD.						Canada plates	.....p. ton	13	0 0 13 10 0
English Pig	.....	22	0	0	32 10 0	In London; 20s. less at the works.			
Ditto sheet	.....	22	15	0	23 0 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing, p. lb.	10d.		
Ditto red lead	.....	23	0	0	24 0 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs	.....	—	6 10 0
Ditto white	.....	30	0	0	31 0 0	In London			
Ditto patent shot	.....	25	0	0	25 10 0				
Spanish	.....	21	10	0	—				

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—In one or two metals there has been an improved feeling manifested, and prices are slightly altered; the general tone of the market, however, continues quiet.

COPPER.—Buyers have not exhibited any degree of eagerness in effecting purchases, and the market has remained in much about the same condition as previously reported. Scarcely any copper can now be bought at less than fixed rates.

IRON.—Our market has been dull and inactive for all kinds; quotations are unaltered, but where a first-rate specification for a large quantity of bars are required, a matter of 2s. 6d. is conceded, rather than decline such an order. Staffordshire descriptions are also unaltered for, unless at low rates, below manufacturers' prices. Swedish bars are in better request, and several sales have been made, varying in price according to assortments, at 11s. to 11s. 15s.; small lots of 20 tons, or less, 12s. to 14s. per ton; picked sizes from stock, 15s. to 16s. per ton. Scotch pigs have settled down to 52s., cash.

LEAD.—Orders for sheets have been taken at 22s. 15s., being 5s. per ton below previous rates. English pig is dull of sale. Patent shot, business done at 25s. to 25s. 10s.

SPELTEN.—There has been a good deal of excitement created in our market, and a considerable amount of business has been transacted from 20s. to 20s. 17s. 6d.; sellers quoting 21s. The Hamburg market has risen to 13 m 8, equal to about 21s. 5s. here.

TIN.—In English refined a decline of 3s. per ton has been announced by the smelters, making present price 139s. per ton. Blocks and bars have not undergone any change. Banca is easier, and could be obtained at 142s. to 143s., but the quantity available is not large. Straits is to be procured at 137s. to 139s., the latter price for fine soft quality.

STEEL.—Swedish pig has been dealt in freely, and large lots sold for arrival. Swedish faggot is wanted.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 13.—Our market this week has evinced slightly more activity as regards the enquiry for manufactured iron, there being an increased demand for the Levant, whence orders have been rather slow lately. To China shipments have improved, a better class of nail rods being now in request, also for some parts of India, but the general trade may still be described as quiet. The quarterly meetings are still pending, but no doubt the resolution adopted at the preliminary meeting, on Sept. 29, will be confirmed, and prices will remain the same as last quarter. The Scotch ironmasters have conceded the 6d. per day advance in wages to the colliers, which will prevent a strike; so, if the production continues at the old rate, there is little chance of improved prices, unless a stronger speculative feeling than at present exists springs up. Shipments this week 9784 tons, against 8444 tons same period last year; price mixed number warrants, f.o.b. in the Clyde, 52s. Tin plates are still slow of sale, and owing to the diminished production, and consequent smaller consumption of refined tin in their manufacture, the price was reduced 3s. per ton on the 12th inst., making it 139s. per ton. Common block and bars being in better request, the price is undisturbed. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Welsh bars, 6s. 5d. to 6s. 7d. f.o.b. to arrive, 6s. 10s. ex warehouse; Staffordshire, best bars, 7s. 10s. to 8s. 6s., according to quality; nail rods, 7s. 2s. 6d. to 7s. 7s. 6d.; hoops, 8s. 10s. to 9s. 5s.; sheets, 9s. to 9s. 10s.; Scotch pig-iron, No. 1, g.m.b., 61s. per ton.—Copper: Cake and tin, 107s. 10s. per ton; sheeting, 1s. per lb.—Lead: Pig, 21s. 15s. to 22s.; sheet, 23s.; shot, 25s. per ton.—Tin: Common, 136s.; refined, 139s. per ton.—Tin-plates: IC coke, 25s. to 27s.; charcoal, 31s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. per box, delivered f.o.b. here, usual terms.

THE TIN TRADE.—Under date Oct. 12, Mr. L. H. van Houten (Rotterdam) writes:—"During the last few days Banca tin has continued very dull, and has been offered at lower rates. About 1000 slabs changed hands at 83 ft., at which price more is still offered, without buyers, there being only very limited orders at 82 ft. The quantity of Banca tin imported from Oct. 1 till this day has been 8620 slabs, thus making the quantity on hand for next sale 43,451 slabs; the exports in the same time have been very limited."—By telegram (Oct. 14) he states, "Banca tin sold at 82 ft., more sellers thereat—market dull."

If we refer back to the state of mining twelve months ago, we shall find that, with a glut of specie in the money market, and a large amount of unemployed capital in the hands of the public, business was particularly dull and inactive even for the season of the year; and the autumn, as it is well known, is about the duldest period for business generally. We are now at the usually dull season again, but the contrast with last year is remarkable. At that time, week after week we had to notice the dullness of business, the pressure of shares on the market, with the absence of buyers, and to refer to the hopes, if not the prospects, of better times. Now, we have to record weekly an active business, and an ever-increasing demand for shares. The Stock Exchange absorbs for the general public at every fortnightly account a large amount of stock, and as the shares generally are so limited in number, it has for some time past been getting difficult to find shares when any great demand arises for a particular mine, without greatly increased prices being offered, and to this circumstance we mainly attribute the great rise in many stocks; the demand, in the first instance, being, of course, caused rather by improvements or discoveries; and so long as prices depend so much on supply and demand, there will naturally be greater fluctuations in the market, especially in speculative mines. The Times of Friday remarks that the payment of the dividends seems likely to aggravate in a more than usual degree the difficulties of persons in search of investments, and that the dealers were short of most kind of securities. From this it would appear that the Stock Exchange is much in the same position as the mining market; and the Times, ignoring, as we do, all foreign loans, arrives at the conclusion, to which we must add a rider, that no outlet of any magnitude for our superabundant means is likely for some time to offer itself; and that Consols and ordinary railway stocks must continue in increased demand, until the commercial prosperity of the country takes a turn, or things arrive at a mania point, when the public will rush into any novel imposture that may be concocted for them. Our rider to this is, that the public are now devoting so much attention to *bona fide* and legitimate mines, and thus developing and opening out the great mineral resources of the country, that there will be less occasion for them to run after mere impostures.

In the MINING SHARE MARKET, the largest amount of business this week has been in West Caradon, East Basset, North Downs, West Trevelyan, Providence Mines, Grumbler and St. Aubyn, Wheal Margaret, Kelly Bray, East Caradon, East Wheal Grenville, North Crofty, Great

Alfred, Wheal Basset, Hingston Down, North Robert, East Russell, East Carn Brea, East Trefusis, Wheal Unity, Wheal Reeth, Wendron Consols, Herodsfoot, Tamar Consols, Wheal Harriett, &c. Providence Mines have been more dealt in, and advanced from 46 to 60, then down in one day to 50; but they leave off 50 to 52. The great fluctuations in a dividend mine like this was referred to by us on Sept. 17, and it is a pity that information of any important improvement is not sent to all the shareholders at once, and so prevent those sudden changes which damage this property in the estimation of investors. West Seton, 385 to 395, ex dividend; at the meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for two months showed a profit of 4103s. 8s., and a dividend of 10s. (1000s.) was declared, leaving 433s. 18s. 3d. in hand; the copper ores sold on Sept. 1 and Oct. 6, and which will be credited in the next account, realised 8133s. 2s. 2d. The mine continues to look well, the ends in the south parts yielding 23 tons of ore per fathom. Wheal Seton, 100; at the meeting here a dividend of 3s. per share was declared. Kelly Bray advanced to 34. 3s.; the mine has improved, and the different points are reported to be worth 150s. per fathom. East Basset have been more enquired for, and more dealt in; the price has advanced to 163, 170; the end in the 70 west has improved to 80s. per fm. North Downs again largely dealt in, and leave off 14 to 14 1/2; the mine continues to improve. Alfred Consols, 4 to 4 1/2; Calstock, 23 to 23 1/2. Trevelyan, after reaching 11, buyers, receded early in the week to 9, and after various fluctuations leave off 6 to 7; the report received on Monday stated the level was 2 feet wide, and worth at least 60s. per fm., and the agent added that in four or five months the 10 would be over, the 28 and the 38 under, the point where the level is now so rich in the 20, and upon which 2 fms. had been driven, the level being richest in the bottom; the ore which has been sent to the office is grey copper, of upwards of 60 per cent. produce. The mine is in a district where extraordinary rich bunches of ore are met with, and any temporary falling off in the level, though it will be taken advantage of by persons to depreciate the shares, should not dishearten the *bona fide* shareholders, as in a few feet driving another bunch may be met with. The fall early this week was owing, we understand, to a lot of 100 shares, which had been bought by a jobber under 2s. each, being forced on the market for sale, to take advantage of the great rise. On Friday afternoon the level was again taken down, and a telegram received at the office stated that it was disordered by two crosses, but expected to improve again. East Carn Brea have become in good request at 3 1/2 to 3 1/4; a level is almost daily expected to be cut in the 26 cross-cut north. East Russell have been firmer, but very fluctuating, and it is supposed large numbers have been sold for the "account" on Monday, and there may be some difficulty in finding stock to deliver. Capt. Richards, in a report received on Thursday, values the slopes in bottom of the 66 at 25s. per fm.; rise from the 88 at 25s. per fm.; and the 88 end at 20s. per fathom. Shares leave off 9 1/2 to 9 1/4. Herodsfoot shares have been rather flatter, but more business doing in them late in the week; the price leaves off 17 1/2 to 18s. We have received communications from correspondents, thanking us for our remarks of last week, and favouring us with particulars, showing how matters had been concocted and arranged for obtaining supplies to the mines by certain merchants; but as a full statement will shortly be laid before the shareholders, we need not refer to the matter again, at least for the present; we are pleased to find it confirmed on all sides, however, that the mine is becoming a valuable one, and likely to take an important position. North Roskear, 17 to 18; Par Consols, 12 to 13; Pedn-an-drea, 35s. to 40s. Rosewarne and Herland, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2; a dividend of 10s. per share was declared at the meeting. Rosewarne United, 37 1/2 to 40, and more dealt in. Crowlwin, although no business has been done lately, and the price, therefore, nominal, an excellent report has been received from the agent, who states he is fully impressed that when the level shall be intersected in the deep adit level, rich and large deposits of silver-lead ore will be met with. South Basset, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2; South Caradon, 230 to 235; St. Ives Consols, 55 to 57 1/2. Stray Park, after reaching 17, leave off 16 to 17. Wheal Basset advanced to 190, 200, and have been in good request; the improvement is in the 60 fm. level, on Geisler's level, and considered important, as it is in whole ground, and the western levels have been poor for some time. Calvalnack, 12 to 13; Carn Brea, 80 to 85; Cook's Kitchen, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2; Craddock Moor, 36 to 38; Ding Dong, 14 to 15; East Trefusis, 23 to 3. Wheal Grenville, 34 to 4; at the meeting a call of 2s. per share was made; on Tuesday next from 30 to 40 tons of ore will be sampled, some of which will be of good quality; and if the ore ground should turn out as expected, the samplings will increase. East Grenville have been largely dealt in at 10s. to 11s. Grumbler and St. Aubyn, 45 to 47 1/2; Holmbush, 20s. to 22s. 6d., and business doing. Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 24 to 25; at the meeting a dividend of 500s. (or 2s. per share) was declared, and 236s. 1s. 9d. left in hand. Hingston Down, 4 1/2 to 5; at the meeting, on Thursday, a call of 3s. 6d. per share was made. North Frances, 6 to 6 1/2; North Robert, 3 to 3 1/2; Tamar Consols, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; Tincroft, 5 to 5 1/2; Tolcarne, 25s. to 27s. 6d.; Treweatha, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; Wendron United, 42 1/2 to 45. West Caradon have been very largely dealt in, and advanced to 167 1/2, 172 1/2, but left off 152 1/2 to 157 1/2. Wheal Buller, 90 to 95; Wheal Clifford, 265 to 275; Wheal Margaret, 53 to 56; Wheal Mary Ann, 33 to 35; Wheal Trelawny, 27 1/2 to 28 1/2; Wheal Unity, 18s. to 20s.; Wheal Reeth, 35 to 40. Trevelyan Consols have advanced to 20s. 2 1/2, and in demand. Marke Valley, 2 1/2 to 3. North Crofty, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2; this mine is looking well, and seems likely to have a rise; the level in the 140, we hear, is worth about 50s. per fm., and in a winze sinking below the 140 it is worth 100s. per fm. West Basset, 20 to 21; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 11 1/2 to 11 3/4; St. Day United, 22s. to 24s.; East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Pendern, 34 to 35; Vale of Towry, 13s. to 14s.; Wheal Arthur, 10s. to 11s.; Wheal Edward, 32s. 6d. to 35s.; Lady Bertha, 20s. to 21s.; New Frances, 20s. to 25s.; North Miners, 64 to 71. Great Alfred have been more in request, at 29s. to 31s., and on receipt of a notice of the sale of ore, rose to 30s., 32s. 6d. Castell, 2s. to 3s.

On the Stock Exchange, an unusually large amount of business has been done in Mining Shares during the week. The prices officially recorded in British Mining Shares were:—East Basset, 165, 166, 165,

CROOKHAVEN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Capital £20,000, in 8000 shares of £2 10s. each.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 47, sec. 4 and 5.
DIRECTORS—
Col. BUSH, 55, York-terrace, Regent's-park, London.
ALEX. EDW. MCCLINTOCK, Esq., 58, Rutland-square West, Dublin.
J. G. WILSON, Esq., M.D., 10, Rath House, Bath.
JOHN B. BANKHEAD, Esq., 14, Fenchurch-street, London.
T. E. GREENHOW, Esq., 117, Fenchurch-street, London.
WM. ALLEN, Esq., 45, Lower Donnick-street, Dublin.
R. B. HUNGERFORD, Esq., J.P., Ballyricard, County Cork.
SOLICITORS—Edward Moss, Esq., 23, Moorgate-street, London; R. D. Kane, Esq., 79, Talbot-street, Dublin.
BANKERS—London: Bank of London—Dublin: Royal Bank of Ireland.
BROKERS—Messrs. Bruce and Symes, 37, Dame-street; Edward Fox, Esq., Government Stockbroker, 51, Dame-st.; Dublin: Arthur McMahon, Esq., 15, Westmoreland-st.; MANAGING DIRECTOR—John B. Bankhead, Esq., Dublin.
OFFICES—63, UPPER SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN; 23, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

The object of the company is to work mines in the province of Munster, particularly those known as the Crookhaven Mines, in the parish of Kilmoe, in the county of Cork, the lease of which, including all the machinery and plant, consisting of steam-engine, boiler, crusher, pumps, air machine, air pump, pitwork, &c., the dressing floors, stores, offices, shops, yards, engine house, boiler house, crusher house, changing houses, and powder house, &c., has been purchased by this company.

The mining resources of Ireland, from various circumstances, have hitherto been comparatively neglected, notwithstanding that where development has taken place the returns have averaged larger profits than either in England or Scotland.

The Crookhaven Mines are in the same district as the celebrated Berehaven Mines, the richest for copper in Ireland, which have returned immense profits for many years, and are still richer in depth. The Crookhaven lodes are said to run parallel to these, and appear to have equal chances of being as rich in depth. They are most advantageously situated, bounded on the south by the Atlantic, and on the north by the large and commodious harbour of Crookhaven, which affords unequalled facilities for shipment of ores, coals, material, &c., the carriage to put on board not costing more than a few pence per ton.

The sett is extensive, being about a mile long on the course of the lodes. The terms of the lease are exceedingly liberal; the time, 30 years, from Jan. 1, 1857, and renewable for 31 years at the lessee's option, upon payment of a fine of £1000, the royalty 1-20th.

A small private company commenced these valuable mines in September, 1851, and subscribed a capital of £10,000. The discovery was considered to be one offering extraordinary and unusual prospects of success, as no less than 10 copper lodes were proved to concentrate on this property, between parallels of about 60 fms. On one of these lodes very rich copper ore was discovered at surface, which, according to an assay made by Messrs. Johnson and Co., assayers to the Bank of England, contained 20 per cent. of copper, and 45 ozs. of silver to the ton. The ore was worked to the 7 fathoms level, and about £200 worth sold, when further progress could not be made without machinery. A steam-engine of 26 in. cylinder was then erected, a good permanent shaft sunk 42 fms. deep, and a cross-cut commenced in the 40 fms. level to come under the rich copper found above; this was driven about 20 fms., leaving about 20 fms. more to drive, when the subscribed capital of the company was exhausted. A plan was projected for raising additional capital by the issue of new shares, but owing to the inability of some of the shareholders to contribute further, they could not arrive at a unanimous decision, and the consequence was that the concern was thrown into a state of anarchy, since which no work has been done at the mines. At one period when the works were in operation, the value of the property had increased to a premium of 60 per cent.

Both directors and shareholders of the former company have come forward for shares in the present undertaking, and about one-half of the required capital is already subscribed for, so that the works will be immediately commenced.

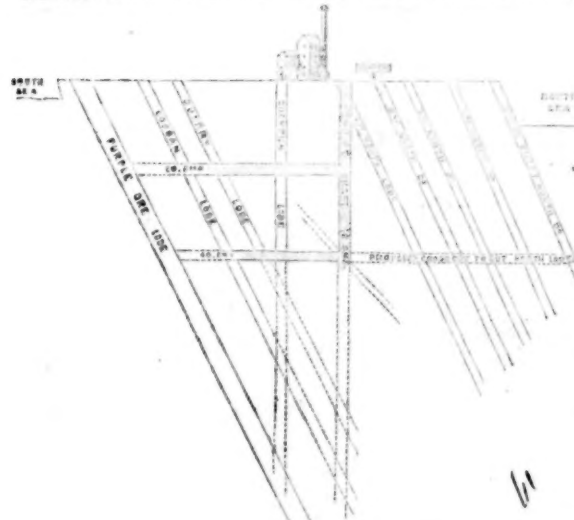
No bonus, either in money or free shares, will be given by the company to promoters. The reports from some of the highest mining authorities will sufficiently prove the value of the undertaking.

Application for shares either to be made at the company's offices, or to the brokers. A deposit of 2s. 6d. to be paid on application, and 2s. 6d. per share within 30 days after allotment. Calls will afterwards not exceed 2s. 6d. at intervals of three months, and it is confidently expected that not more than one-third of the working capital will be required.

Detailed prospectuses, with reports from Capt. Joseph Richards, of Devon Great Outcrops, Capt. Silas Evans, of the Cargrove Mines, Capt. Tusk, of the Blunnie Mine, Capt. Henry Thomas, of Crookhaven, Francis Langan, mining and civil engineer, and George Henwood, mining engineer, can be had on application to the secretary, 23, Moorgate-street, London, where samples of the copper ore can be seen.

N.B.—The company being limited, shareholders cannot, under any circumstances, be liable for more than the amount of the shares for which they subscribe.

TRANSVERSE SECTION OF CROOKHAVEN MINE.—Capt. Henry Thomas, General Manager.



THE CASTLETOWN NEW COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £27,000, in shares of £1 each.
5s. per share to be paid on application, 2s. on allotment, and the remainder as may be required by the directors, in at least two instalments.

DIRECTORS—
Capt. LEICESTER VERNON, R.E., M.P., Arlington House, Berks., Chairman.
JOHN DAVID BARRY, Esq., Thurloe-square, Director of the Paris and Orleans group of Railways.
HENRY O'MALLEY, Esq., Downside, Epsom, and Killybeg, Ireland.
JOHN HAMILTON CLEMENT, Esq., F.G.S., Gloucester-terrace, Kensington.
LAWRENCE LAWRENCE, Esq., Grazeville, Dublin.
MORTY DOWLING, Esq., Martine, Skibbereen.
THOMAS B. COSTELLO, Esq., Park-place, Cork.
(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—
Messrs. Masterman and Co., Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.
Herries, Farquhar, and Co., St. James's-street.
The Provincial Bank of Ireland; branches in Dublin and Skibbereen.

BROKERS—
London—Messrs. Lind and Richard, 3, Bank Chambers, Leithway.
Dublin—Messrs. Bruce and Symes.
Liverpool—Messrs. S. R. and R. Hooley.
Manchester—Messrs. Shaw and Kirk.
Glasgow—S. M. Fraser, Esq.
Leeds—Messrs. A. Fenwick and Co.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Bischoff, Cox, and Rompas, 19, Coleman-street; T. McCarthy, Downing, Esq., Skibbereen.
AUDITORS—To be elected annually by the shareholders.
SECRETARY—Mr. G. F. Green.

OFFICES—44, WARFORD COURT, THROGMOLTON STREET.

These valuable mines are situated at Bannestown, near Skibbereen, in the barony of West Carbery, in the county of Cork.

The clay-slate formation of this district is well known to abound in masses of a rich quality and high percentage, and although disintegration has undoubtedly been caused by certain factors in it, yet it is equally notorious that they have arisen purely from mismanagement and inadequate capital, and not from the absence or failure of the mineral. Twelve fine champion lodes, from 1 to 12 feet wide, have already been discovered upon this property, which extends over 1800 acres, and is most advantageously situated for mining purposes. The lodes yield rich ore at a few feet from surface to a depth of the most promising character for containing large deposits. The ore is in a position to work, water is abundant, labour is cheap, and the port of Castletown is only three miles distant. Dublin can be reached in 14 hours, and London in 28, distances which arrangements now in progress will materially shorten.

Two distinct mines have been opened.
At the North Mine, a great extent of valuable ore ground has been found open, and 1200 tons of ore stuff are now at work ready for dressing, the proper machinery for which is all that is wanting to secure an immediate and very large monthly yield from this part of the property. Convenient dressing floors are here constructed, and all buildings, shops, &c., necessary for operations on a large scale are erected.

At the South Mine, from the fine courses of ore discovered, it is expected that a moderate additional outlay will produce a rich and lasting mine, whilst the other lodes have every indication of requiring but a moderate outlay to render them equally productive. Many thousands of pounds have been expended in bringing the property into this condition, the whole of which will be repaid in a few years, for when a new lease has been secured for 21 years, at the moderate rental of 1-10th.

The above encouraging prospects are vouched for by the reports of Captains Matthew Francis and Thomas Killo, to which attention is invited, and from which the directors are justified in looking forward, under the exercise of honest and judicious management, to very large profits for many years, commencing immediately at a high rate, and progressing with the development of the property.

To ensure this, a local sub-committee will superintend all disbursements and operations upon the spot, without seeking remuneration until success has been secured.

Prospectuses, reports, forms of application for shares, and all information, may be obtained at the company's offices, or from the solicitors and different brokers, or will be forwarded, post free, on addressing the secretary.

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1858, BEING THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843), *Gleanings among Mines and Minerals*, &c.
The FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in a SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET to the MINING JOURNAL of Jan. 2, 1858.
A FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1858, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Percentage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also a FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1857, 1856, and 1855, MAY BE HAD on application at Messrs. WATSON and CUELL'S Mining offices, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CUELL.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR,
published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or £1 1s. per annum, contains Special Reports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from an exclusive resident agent; also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all subjects connected with Mining, and interesting to investors and speculators. A Record of Daily Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., and published by WATSON and CUELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill. N.B. Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have made a selection of a few dividend and progressive mines, which they have reason to believe will pay good interest, with a probability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.

MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING for the QUARTER AND SIX MONTHS ENDING June 30, 1859, with Particulars of the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Table of the Dividends Paid in the last Four Years, &c., and of SPECIAL REPORTS ON VARIOUS IMPORTANT MINES, IS NOW READY, price One Shilling, at 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

Reliable information and advice will at any time be given on application. Also, COPIES OF "BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT," by J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.R.S., Pp. 356, boards, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s. 6d. advertisement in another column.

Nearly ready, price One Guinea to subscribers.

SECTIONS OF THE MOUNTAIN LIMESTONE,
SWALEDALE, YORKSHIRE, showing Forty Dislocations or Veins of Lead Ore, varying in Throws from One to Forty Fathoms, with the most Productive and Unproductive portions of each Vein.
By LOYSDALE BRADLEY, M.R.C.S., F.G.S.
Subscribers' names received at the office of the "Geologist," 154, Strand, London, W.C.

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF WEST CORNWALL

MINING DISTRICT.—Now in the hands of the lithographer, a Map of all the Mines from Perranarabuth to St. Agnes (inclusive), and Truro and Falmouth, to the Land's End. This map is from a new survey just completed, and contains the boundaries of every mine, both working and idle, and every known lode, &c., therein. Scale, 2 in. to a mile. Price, 21s. plain, 31s. 6d. coloured, mounted and varnished. Orders received by Mr. R. SAMPSON, the author, at No. 11, Parade, Truro, and at the office of the *Miner's Journal*, 29, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

Notices to Correspondents.

Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating record of reference.

TOE AND LEAD.—We are preparing our Quarterly Returns for publication next week, and shall feel obliged by pursers and agents sending us the necessary particulars, that they may appear as correctly as possible.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINING.—I have just read the advertisement in your Journal of the course of instruction given, and less charged, at the Government School of Mining, and cannot help thinking that the high price of admission must be an effectual barrier to the usefulness of the institution. To attend the lectures alone the matriculated student is charged more than 14s. a week, and when to this is added the cost of board and lodging in London, little less than 100s. a year would cover his expenses, even assuming him to be more frugal than most students. Now, as the Government School of Mining is a national institution, I should think a grant might be obtained from Parliament for providing a building wherein the students could have board and lodging as well as education. By this means expense would be saved, and the results obtained would, I think, be greater.—D. A.

COAL IS KERO.—There can be no question that "Kerzist" is correct in his estimate of the advantages which would accrue from the successful working of Kentish coal mines, for doubtless it would admit of a vast quantity of ironstone, comparatively worthless at present, being worked; but for the sake of mining I trust that no school will be brought upon the market for a Kentish Coal Company until private enterprise has proved the existence of coal. Should, however, capitalists be applied to, let them remember that the geological theory, that coal is not found above chalk, must be disproved before they can hope for success, according to the facts yet made public.—HOMER.

"TIN MINES AND TIN MINING."—I find the papers on these subjects have been by many persons attributed to my pen. I beg you will undeceive them. To those who know me and my acquaintance with the western tin mines, I know it is quite unnecessary; but to strangers it might lead to misunderstanding and error, particularly after such letters as have appeared respecting the critique on New Wheal Vor and the St. Ives district, &c. Of the latter I published a full description, and engraved illustration in the Journal about two years since.—G. HENWOOD.

STEAM-BOILER ASSURANCE COMPANY.—In reply to an "Old Subscriber," enquiring in last week's Journal respecting boiler insurance, you refer him to a former notice, containing reports from two associations for the prevention of steam-boiler explosions, and beg to inform you that boilers are not insured by either of these associations, nor are they in any way responsible for accidents that may occur. The only company which insures against loss or damage from explosion, is the "Steam-Boiler Assurance Company," Market-street, Manchester, where every information will be afforded to your correspondent on application.—J. STEVENSON, Secy., 1, New Broad-street, Manchester.

MIXING IN SUBMERGENCE.—We have received from Mr. T. Fuller a long statement in reply to "W. H. H." in last week's Journal; but being unable to have the accompanying engraving prepared in time, its publication is postponed until next week.

NORTH WHEAL VOR.—In the Journal of Sept. 24, under the heading of "Tin Mines and Mining," it was stated that North Wheal Vor was very poor; that the steam-stamps were idle for want of work, &c. In the subsequent Journal, "An Old Tin Miner from West Cornwall" writes that "at this moment there is a course of 500 in the bottom of the 42 fms. level worth 500, per ton." As I do not like that the public should be imposed upon by any false statements, I repeat the favour of insertion in your next Journal of the following few facts:—I was at the mine three days ago, when I saw one of the miners, who informed me that the lode was not worth 500 pence per ton; and that, from the extreme poverty of the mine, he thought it unlikely that it would be kept at work much longer. In order to keep the stamping-mill at work, to keep up appearances, they are stamping the barrows brought from Poldraes Downs. It is alleged by the "Old Miner" that some of the best lodes in Great Wheal Vor run through North Wheal Vor; this is also false, for all those lodes are southward of this. The "Old Miner," doubtless, has an interest in paying up this falling concern.—M. J. HIGGINS.

MINING IN IRELAND.—"A Miner of Sixty Years Ago" wishes to record his satisfaction that the recent reports of his agents who inspected the Crookhaven Mine should corroborate the often-expressed opinion of the late Capt. Reed, of Berehaven, that "we must go deep before we can hope for good results; injury only was done to the country by the many injudicious trials that were made—depth must be arrived at before profits could be realized." Great results are anticipated from the effectual development of the Crookhaven property.

OLD CROOK MINE.—This mine, after several years of fruitless expenditure of upwards of £20,000, was sold about March, 1858, to a new company, with all the valuable machinery, for 1000l., thereby incurring serious loss to the original shareholders. Now, as I am led to believe this latter sum has been for a length of time in the hands of the company's bankers or those of the late secretary, I beg to enquire why this sum, or the assets (whatever they be), have not long since been divided amongst the unfortunate shareholders, certainly as a want of consideration to the sufferers is no inducement for gentlemen to invest their property in mining enterprises, when they observe such tardy justice evinced towards them. Some months ago a shareholder drew your attention to the same subject, and in reply it was stated that the last signature was then obtained to the Deed. Then why is the distribution of the funds withheld from those to whom they are due?—A. SUFFRER: City-road.

NANTLE VALE SLATE QUARRY.—"J. L." (2062) asks, and perhaps obtain, the Journals containing the reports referred to on application at our office; also all the other particulars he requires. No address was given in his letter, or it would have been replied to by post.

MINING IN JAMAICA.—May I be permitted to ask, through the medium of your Journal, whether any of your correspondents on Jamaica mining affairs can inform me what became of the assets of the Metcalf Mining Company, which was brought out some years ago under such respectable patronage, and so ignominiously failed? I have never received a furthering for my shares in this company, bought when they were at their highest point, nor have I ever had a note from the company of the final disposal of their interest and property. Will any better informed correspondent kindly tell me whether the company was merged in any other, or whether its affairs were entirely wound-up, and whether any assets remained over? Whatever was the upshot of the company, it is certainly strange that I should never have been honoured with any notice of its final departure into the "land of disappointment."—H. J. B.

GREAT WHEAL EAST.—The letter from Capt. Nancarrow shall be attended to next week.

PELLEYS WOOD MINING COMPANY.—The report in your last week's Journal of the proceedings at the bi-monthly meeting on Oct. 6, contains a clerical inaccuracy. The accounts passed were for July and August, instead of October and September. The cash in hand at the close of August was 201l. 12s. 11d.—THE FENNER.

MORRO VELHO IN IRELAND.—I intended to have followed up the writer of "Rough Notes," which appeared some time since in your valuable Journal, on the Mineral Districts of the South-west of the Counties of Cork and Kerry, but as your talented and well-known correspondent, Mr. George Henwood, has recently visited the Schull and Crookhaven mining districts, I am glad to leave the subject in far more able hands. I regret, however, that Mr. Henwood's time did not permit him to follow the route of the writer of "Rough Notes," for I am convinced that had he done so he could have more than confirmed everything described by that writer, and seen a vast mineral field, equal, I fully believe, in value to anything in the United Kingdom, but at present lost sight of and neglected. It is to be hoped that Mr. Henwood will soon revisit those districts, and be able to devote some time to the mining districts of the "Kingdom of Kerry," and will find ample scope in the counties of Cork and Kerry for his graphic pen, besides having views of some of the most magnificent scenery in the world.—JOHN EDWARDS: Prince of Wales Hotel, Schull, Oct. 8.

DEVON SILVER-LEAD.—The report inserted last week as from Devon Great Elizabeth should have been "Devonshire Silver-lead," there was no report for the Devon Elizabeth.

AMERICA.—"Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain the *Mining Journal* by ordering it from a bookseller in any of the principal towns in the United States. Mr. Tribner, of Paternoster-row, is the London agent, and sends parcels by every mail to the principal booksellers and news agents there.

PELLEYS WOOD MINING COMPANY.—A shareholder in this undertaking is desirous, through the medium of your valuable Journal, to ascertain from the purser of the mine the actual state of the accounts in July and August last, and whether the balances were in favour of or against the mine? The respectability of the company and the bona fide character of the purser are assurances that the information required will be forwarded to you for publication in your next Journal. It is equally desirable that the result of the silver assays should be made known.—SHAREHOLDER.

CROOKHAVEN MINES.—Having seen some weeks ago in your Journal that these mines were to be brought out by a public company, I have been each week expecting to see the prospectus advertised. Can you inform me where applications for shares are to be made?—J. FENNER: Islington.

* With the MINING JOURNAL of October 1 was given a SUPPLEMENT, which contains—Geological Rambles through the Mining Districts of South Devon—No. V.; Mining Prospects of the West of Ireland—No. VI.; The War Department Experiments on Iron; Colliery Inspection—The Reports; New Theory of the Solar System; The Westphalian Coal Fields—Size, Importance, and Geological Character—its Mines, Miners, and Capitalists; Sale of Mineral Property and Land in America; The English in Brazil—St. John del Rey Mining Company, Morro Velho; Self-Acting Machinery; Railway Breaks, &c.

* With next week's Journal we shall publish a SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, in which several papers and letters, now necessarily omitted, and a variety of interesting information, will appear.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15, 1859.

The MINERS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION is one step nearer an established fact—the draft of the rules has been prepared; and copies of it distributed among those interested; and as the necessity for such a society has been almost universally acknowledged, and the sound views upon which the "constitution" was framed generally admitted, it is to be regretted that there is still a great lack of energy on the part of those who will derive the greatest advantage from the perfect development of the project. The coalowners, who by rendering assistance to the Miners' Provident Association, would aid in elevating the working miner to an extent which would make him a far more valuable servant, give it but little support; and the men, who are to receive the direct benefits accruing from provision for future necessities, seem ready with every excuse for not exerting themselves in its behalf. The promoters alone have proved themselves zealous in the cause, and even they appear tiring, with continued want of success to crown their exertions; the men not feeling independent enough to act without the assistance of the masters, and the masters not having confidence of the perfect integrity of the men.

It is lamentable to find a body of men who, although ready at the command of any unscrupulous agitator to support mistaken individuals on strike to obtain alterations which in justice could never have been proposed, by the contribution of a proportion of their hard-earned wages, and thus bring misery upon themselves and all connected with them, so apathetic with regard to an institution eminently their own, and one, too, which if carried out with the honesty and integrity which has hitherto been observable in its proceedings, cannot fail to confer the greatest and most lasting benefits on its members. The reports of the Government Inspectors prove that no amount of care can entirely prevent accidents in coal mines; and, unfortunately, they also prove that, owing to the increased and always increasing difficulties in getting the coal, resulting from the greater extent of the workings, &c., the number of deaths per annum does not materially decrease; and surely this should be some inducement for miners to support the Miners' Provident Association, and to endeavour to gain confidence that their own efforts will not be without value.

Turning from the consideration of the men's case to that of the masters, we learn that a fear is expressed that the masters considered that the funds of the society might be misapplied, and that the energy of the men would probably be directed to strengthening themselves against a time of dispute and strike, if they were induced to exert themselves by contributions from the masters towards the support of their Provident Association; but we can scarcely think the expression of such a feeling could have emanated from anyone who had read the "constitution," for although it is not, like the laws of the Moles and Persians, unalterable, alteration is practically impossible without the masters' consent, so that any amount might be subscribed with perfect safety. It seems far more likely that the masters have never been actually solicited for donations; for the declaration of lack of support ill accords with the acknowledged approval of the largest proprietors in the northern counties; and surely the coalowners will not dispute the advantages of employing provident instead of improvident workmen. As to the draft of the rules, it appears to contain all that could be desired; and, with one exception, the rules will probably be generally approved by the miners. The exception is the latter part of rule 40, which, unless expunged before the rules are finally decided upon, will shake confidence in the project, and tend much to diminish its usefulness. It gives precisely the power which was exercised by a London Amity Endowment Society, and which had the effect of removing what little confidence its members previously had in it. The provision objected to is, that "if the committee at any future time have reason to apprehend that the funds of the society, together with the sums for which the members have made themselves responsible, are likely to prove insufficient to make all payments becoming due to the several parties interested, according to the rules of this society, they shall apply for advice to the actuary, and whatever adjustment or reduction of the claims of all parties interested therein shall be recommended by such actuary shall be binding on all parties." Better would it be to double the contributions proposed than maintain such a rule; for the effect is certain to be that of creating a fear amongst the miners that they will have less than they have bargained for—a fear sufficient effectually to impede the progress of the society. It may be contended that it is simply providing for a case which, although not likely to occur, should be provided for; but we think the very existence of such a provision is calculated to throw suspicion on the table of premiums, as it evidently permits tables too low for security to be acted upon for a time with impunity. The annuity promised in the society above referred to was 20l., but, by acting upon a power similar to that in the 40th rule of the Miners' Provident Association, this was reduced to 16l.; so that the income of a widow or other nominee of the member was reduced one-fifth, than which nothing could be more unsatisfactory to those concerned, nor more damaging to the interests of the society. We do not predict that a similar circumstance would occur with regard to the Miners' Provident Association, but believe that there would be more probability of success attending the exertions of the promoters, if the sole objectionable provision in the rules and regulations of their association be at once removed.

Another effort is about to be made to found an educational establishment for the benefit of the miners of Cornwall and Devonshire, and as the project, in this instance, emanates from a man highly esteemed amongst miners, and whose opinion has much influence in those counties—Mr. ROBERT HUNT—we may hope that the success which has, on previous occasions, when the facilitating of the more scientific education of miners has been attempted, been wanting will be attained. At the recent meeting of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society the subject of educating miners was discussed, the success which has attended the labours of Mr. RICH. PEARCE was recorded, and Mr. ROBERT HUNT explained his views as to the most simple and efficient means of accomplishing the desired object. His views seem so thoroughly practical, and so well calculated to meet the requirements of the case, by humouring the slight failings of Cornishmen, rather than attempting to establish a system to which they are wholly unaccustomed, that even the least sanguine cannot but anticipate success. To give a synopsis of Mr. HUNT's views, it may be stated that he proposes:—

1. To organize an institution to be called "THE MINERS' INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE," or by any other name agreed upon.

2. To admit as members thereof nine miners, working miners, mine adventurers, smelters, assayers, &c., and such scientific men as have given any attention to those branches of science which directly bear upon practical mining and metallurgy.

3. That subscriptions shall be so adjusted as to be within the means of

the young miner, or clerk in the counting-house, and that donations may be sought, in addition to annual subscriptions, from the other classes of members—the "One and All" operation of members being required, he suggests that the subscriptions should be arranged upon an exceedingly low scale. And,

4. That the objects of the Institution shall be to hold periodical meetings, at which papers might be read, and discussions upon mining subjects encouraged; and lectures given upon points of science bearing upon mining and metallurgy; to collect and preserve plans and sections of mines; to obtain a collection showing the modes of working in other localities; and to exhibit drawings or models of mine machinery, tools, &c., and to illustrate as far as possible all modes of exploration.

This Miners' Institute is to have branches established in each district, and Mr. HUNT further proposes that there should be formed in the various mining districts a series of local museums—one at Redruth, one at Camborne, another at St. Just, &c.—in connection with the Institute, in which should be collected the local productions of the mines of the respective districts, and by the collection of the metalliferous specimens which present themselves, he is quite sure that museums might be formed in those localities of great value to the practical miner, and of far higher value to the philosopher. Thus far the Institute has been considered merely with regard to its direct advantage to the miner, but there is likewise an indirect benefit which will accrue—it will elevate mining enterprise in the eyes of capitalists, without whose aid the mineral resources of the kingdom could not be developed, by checking dishonesty and fraud in mining transactions, for it is thought that the influence which such an association would have, would prevent those "outsiders" in mining from bringing their wild and worthless schemes forward, and in this respect it would prove of immense benefit to the public, and to legitimate mining in the county. Mr. HUNT states, from distinct knowledge, that at the present time, owing to the number and magnitude of the iniquitous undertakings and schemes that have been brought forward connected with Cornish (and his remarks would apply equally to Devonshire) mining, there is scarcely an individual of capital and standing in the metropolis or the manufacturing districts who will touch or have anything to do with a Cornish mine share. He, therefore, considers it imperatively necessary that the Cornish mining interest adopt some steps for their own protection. As Mr. HUNT explains, the great difficulty in moving in a matter of this kind is want of funds, but he believes that if they could induce the working miners who desired instructions to subscribe 10s. a year each, they would be able to establish the scheme in question. That an institution of the character described would be a desideratum will, no doubt, be universally admitted, for there are few but will conclude that its effect will be with fewer mines to have more mining.

Within the last few months attention has been directed to MINING IN IRELAND, and there is no question but that there is an ample field open for the development of mineral industry in the sister island. Strenuous efforts have been made to direct the attention of capitalists to the several localities where minerals are said to exist, but in many instances, owing to circumstances upon which it is not necessary here to comment, great failures have occurred. In confirmation of this, we need only allude to the notorious West Cork Mining Company, and the less known, but equally as unfortunate, Knockatellane, Oola, and East Annagh companies. We by no means deprecate investments on the other side of the Channel, but there appears to be a vast field for enterprise open in the northernmost portions of Great Britain. The metallic resources of SCOTLAND are but little known; it is true there is a Mining Company of Scotland in connection with the San Fire Office, the directors of which sedulously conceal all information with regard to their property from the knowledge of the public. We know the Duke of Buccleugh possesses lead mines, and the Marquis of Breadalbane raises at Tyndrum, on his estates, both lead and copper. There are several other mineral proprietors, but comparatively little is known of the extent of their property, or the mode in which it is managed. About two years since, we drew attention to a discovery which had been made at Erins, near Tarbert, in Argyshire, and it is with some satisfaction we now refer to a company, constituted under the Limited Liability Act, which proposes to work the CRAIGTON MINES, situated not far distant from Newton Stewart, and are in the parish of Minigaff, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Suitable machinery has been erected on the spot, and there is abundance of water power, not only for mining, but likewise dressing purposes. The dues are extremely moderate, being only a fifteenth. During the present year the mines have been inspected by Mr. GEO. HENWOOD and Capt. STEPHEN EDDY, both of whom report favourably of the lodes which are now at work, and holding out favourable indications of improving prospects for the future. Some specimens of the lead ores raised we have seen; they are of great richness, being principally of that denominated "potter's lead," some portions of other ore raised appear to contain silver, but whether this will be found in sufficient quantities to pay for extraction remains to be ascertained: for lead alone it is of a high percentage, and will cost but little for dressing. The directors are persons of the highest respectability, and their names are an ample guarantee to the shareholders for the proper conduct of the company's affairs in every respect; and, judging from the reports, there is every prospect that, with good and economical management, it will be a remunerative investment, and in all probability the precursor of similar undertakings, now neglected, on the other side of the Tweed.

The EAST KONGSBERG NATIVE SILVER MINING COMPANY held their first meeting on Monday. As will be seen on reference to another column, the business transacted was merely formal, being to confirm the contract entered into between the company and the concessionaire, as well as to increase the capital from 50,000*l.* to 150,000*l.* According to the report of the directors, there is ample room for the employment of capital, as the sett which the company has obtained comprises 56,000 acres, and contains 32 workings already opened. The principal mine which they intend to work, the Anna Sophia, was at one period the richest in the district, and was not abandoned until the year 1805; this was not on account of its poverty, but solely owing to the extravagant manner in which it was worked by the Danish officials. The Government of the country was then on the eve of bankruptcy, which eventually took place a few years later; consequently no money could be expended for explorations, and all those workings which did not immediately return a profit were suspended. The mines which are now worked by the Government were for a long period very inefficiently developed and inadequately carried out; even at the present period, despite the requirements of the mine or the requisition of the directors, the Storting, irrespective of the returns that may be made, votes the number of men to be employed and the sum of money to be expended. For a considerable period they would not allow any persons either to take the mines or to look for setts in the three adjoining parishes; it is only within the last three years that the Government have leased certain properties to persons on payment of a fixed royalty, which in the case of the East Kongsberg may be considered a mere bagatelle. Another advantage that the company has obtained is the privilege of having their ores reduced at the Government smelting establishment; the tariff for this is very moderate, and precludes the necessity of their erecting reduction works until they have thoroughly and properly tested the value of the property they have purchased. It appears that the Norwegian Government, to our thinking most injudiciously, would not dispose of the mines but in one lot, thereby preventing greater capital being employed for their vigorous development.

It would be futile here to dictate to the directors what steps should be pursued, and what mines they ought to work; this, no doubt, they have already considered, and the practical persons they have called to their counsel will, in all probability, advise them of the most prudent course to be pursued. In new undertakings of this kind much in general has to be learnt of the habits, feelings, and customs of the inhabitants of the country, and an inattention to these apparently trivial circumstances has, in many cases that we could cite, led to great carelessness and reckless expenditure. In mining, as well as in other phases of trade and commerce, a good start is of great importance; the directors have here a good property in their hands. The profits from the two mines worked by the Government are from 44,000*l.* to 46,000*l.* per annum, and this from only two mines, cramped by regulations which must in a great measure materially check enterprise. It is not to be expected that all the lodes which the company are now in possession of can at once be worked. The season is now too far advanced for the prosecution of surface work on the Norwegian mountains; much preparatory labour there is yet time to perform, so that operations may commence in earnest in the spring. Kongsberg is within four days of England; and the works, therefore, can be easily inspected at any period. Judging from the characteristics of the country, there is every prospect that these mines, if properly worked, will be as profitable as those of the Government.

One great advantage they will possess is that a free spirit of enterprise can be displayed in their development, untrammelled by the red tape and routine which retards the progress of their neighbours.

The report of the special general meeting of the CONNORREE MINING COMPANY will be found in another column. The company in question was promoted in England, and duly registered, with a nominal capital of 50,000*l.*, divided into 50,000 shares of 1*l.* each; but it was soon found that the necessary support was not extended to it by the British public, whereas in the sister country, where the mines are situated, the warmest encouragement was given, and the necessary capital subscribed; whereupon it was considered, not only desirable, but an act of justice, that the offices and management of the project should be removed to Dublin. To carry out this object the meeting in question was held, and the summons was responded to by the attendance of the most influential of the shareholders to support the proposition of the board, and which was unanimously adopted.

No one can reasonably object to the course now determined on by the shareholders of the Connorree Company, for it is founded on common sense and equity; therefore it is with regret we observe that a slight opposition was manifested by one of the shareholders present, but only by one, and we are willing to believe that his observations were influenced entirely with a view of obtaining the closest explanation of all points connected with the regulations of the company, and not with any real desire to obstruct what every other shareholder desires to see carried into effect.

We have on more than one occasion called the attention of our readers to this interesting and certainly most promising undertaking, and we are glad to have it in our power to justify the warm manner in which we have spoken of it, by a fact which has come to our knowledge since the meeting of shareholders, and which we have ascertained was not then in the possession of the directors themselves—that experiments just concluded by one of the most eminent smelters of the day have proved that the "smalls," or poorer ores of Connorree, of which there is an inexhaustible quantity, which hitherto have never been worked, can be operated on at a very considerable profit per ton; and the firm in question is now in communication with the directors, with the view to an arrangement whereby immediate steps shall be taken for making these hitherto unproductive ores a source of profit to the shareholders.

THE BRISTOL SCHOOL OF MINES.

The prospectus of this institution for the first part of the session of 1859-60 has just been issued. The lectures to be delivered during the ensuing quarter will include two by Mr. Lionel Brough—the first, "On the Branches of Information which Mining Managers should Acquire;" and the second, "On the Working of Coal by the Long-Wall System;" two "On Metallurgical Operations," by Mr. Thomas Coomber; two by Mr. Handel Cossam, the first entitled "Coal—What it is, and What it Does;" and the second, "On the Arrangements Necessary for the Safe and Economic Working of Mines;" two by Mr. C. S. Wood, "On the Principles of the Steam-Engine," and "On the Geology of the Carboniferous System;" one by Mr. Mark Fryar, "On the Position of Shafts and other Arrangements for Working 500 Acres of Coal;" and one by Mr. H. Wits, "On the Locomotive Engine." Messrs. G. C. Greenwell, and Thomas Evans, will also give lectures, but the subjects have not yet been decided upon. The vacancy in the mastership of the Mining School, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Mark Fryar, has been filled by the appointment of a gentleman of fully equal scientific attainments, and with as much knowledge of the system of imparting instruction—Mr. C. S. Wood, formerly a pupil of the Government School of Mines, Jermyn-street. The course of instruction will be as well calculated to fit the students for the duties they are likely to be called upon to undertake as that which could be obtained at far greater expense at some other establishments.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

OCT. 13.—The Coal and Iron Trades continue somewhat dull here, generally speaking. On Oct. 1 the number of iron furnaces in blast in South Durham was 51, and out of blast 16, the total number being 67. Of the number out of blast the Derwent Iron Company alone have seven. Messrs. Whitwell and Co. are commencing new iron-works at South Stockton, it being intended to erect three blast furnaces there. It is difficult to understand the motive for erecting new works and extending old ones in the present position of the trade; with sixteen furnaces out of blast in South Durham alone, the further increase of production can only tend to lower prices, and glut the market to a serious extent.

In South Durham the collieries are pretty actively employed, those producing coking coal more so than for some time past; should this continue, some improvement may be looked for in prices. But these remarks do not apply to Northumberland, as many of the steam coal collieries are only partially employed. This is the case at Seghill at present, and also at Belside and other places.

The coal has been reached at the North Seaton new winning, and it is expected the owners will ship coals in two or three months from the present time. The Bedlington Company have commenced to sink a shaft about one mile south of North Seaton. At the Cowper new winning the water has been tubbed back, and the sinking is proceeding satisfactorily. At the Seaton Delaval new winning the pumping-engine has been set to work, and the sinking is also proceeding well. The remarks we have made above respecting the iron trade apply equally to the coal trade. The output of steam coal and all kinds of coal in Northumberland and Durham is already immense, and if new shafts and coal fields continue to be opened out without duly considering the prospective demand, it is to be feared that the consequences will be serious at some period. It would appear that this must go on until such a glut is produced as to lower prices below a remunerative rate, and so depreciate the value of such property, until, ultimately, a reaction is produced. Such a state of things occurred in those counties a few years ago, when many coal owners were ruined, and several collieries were sold for a fraction of their original value. We do not venture to presume that we are near such a state of things at present, but it certainly would appear that the production of coal and iron is progressing much too fast for the demand; and if this is to be taken as an index, and not attributed to temporary causes of depression, it surely ought to incite caution on the part of capitalists, &c., in making still further extensions on a gigantic scale. We stated a short time ago that eight new collieries were opening out in the steam coal district alone, and those new pits will produce about 600,000 tons of coal per annum, and several other shafts are opening out in different parts of the district.

The Conlodge Colliery has been sold by private contract to Mr. Boyer, of Leeds, for 25,000*l.* A good deal of valuable house coal remains in this colliery, and as the steam coal seams lie underneath it, it is understood the purchaser intends to sink another shaft, for the purpose of opening out the steam coal; this will extend the concern very much. The Gosforth Colliery has not as yet been sold, the reserve price being announced as 16,000*l.*; it is understood, however, that this colliery will be most valuable to a large firm who work the adjoining colliery of Killingworth. The house coal in the Gosforth Colliery is nearly exhausted, two or three years' coal only remaining in that seam; but the underlying seams, as we before stated, are entire. A tract of coal belonging to the Killingworth Company adjoins the Gosforth Colliery, and as the latter shaft lies to the dip of this coal, it could be most advantageously worked to it. Some years ago considerable expense was incurred at Killingworth by sinking the shaft to a great depth, and driving a drift through the measures a distance of upwards of 1000 yards, to cut the coal to the dip, and at present engine-power is employed to get the coal still further to the dip, near the great fault, and also to drain off the water, which has been very troublesome. The Gosforth shaft would, of course, be a great acquisition to the Killingworth firm, as the coal would be easily conveyed to it, and also the water drained off most economically.

A meeting of the Northern Institute of Mining Engineers was held on Thursday. It was, however, only a *pro forma* meeting, no business of importance being before it, the necessary experiments in connection with the paper of Mr. T. J. Taylor not having been completed. It is intended to hold a meeting in November for the purpose of reading the paper, &c., which, it will be recollected, is on the "Effects produced in the Ventilation of Mines by Hygrometrical Changes in the Air," &c.

A lecture on the "Mineralogy of the North" was delivered in Newcastle on Monday, by Dr. Robinson Sheriff. The lecture was a very interesting one, and calculated to be of great use to students, mining engineers,

&c. A mere outline of it has been given in some of the daily papers, but we would suggest that its publication in an extended form would be a great boon to numbers here, who would gladly avail themselves of its valuable contents. It is too lengthy to give even an outline of it here, but perhaps the author might feel inclined to send a good abstract, and which, I feel assured, would be highly appreciated by the readers of the Journal.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

OCT. 13.—The Iron Trade has shown symptoms of improvement this week, as is evidenced by the increased number of orders which have been received, and the uniform steadiness with which rates are maintained throughout all these districts. The pig-iron trade is also exceedingly firm, and prices have an upward tendency.

The mining interest in Derbyshire is making some progress, but the exceedingly flatness of affairs at the Eyam Mine has checked enterprise at other places. The Eyam Company are now sinking down to the vein, and as this is a work of considerable time and cost, a call of 1*l.* per share has been made. The opinion of the directors is that the mine will, sooner or later, yield a large return.

The Mill Dam Mine is doing well, and the company have just sold 189*l.* worth of ore. The mine has now an extensive plant, and the pumps are now being put down the new shaft.

The New Midland Mining Company, at Ashover have agreed to raise additional capital to make another trial of the mine.

Mill Town Mine, at Ashover, is doing well, and the men in good work.

The affairs of the Haslem Pipe Mining Company, at Matlock, are in a very unsatisfactory position. The works are stopped, and the treasurer is suing shareholders in arrears of call to make up the moneys due to him for advances made on behalf of the mine.

A melancholy accident occurred at the Cawdor Lead Mine, on Friday, to William Fogg. The deceased was at the bottom of the shaft filling and sending up buckets, when about five o'clock he was ordered by the agent, John Webster, to ascend the shaft; instead of going up the ladders he got in the bucket to be drawn up by the engine, and neglected to fix the travelling conductors to prevent the buckets striking the sides of the shaft. As the bucket was being drawn up his head caught against a piece of wood, and he was thrown down the shaft and killed.

A fatal accident occurred at the Agecroft Colliery, Pendleton, the property of Messrs. Knowles, on Saturday afternoon. Several men were engaged in removing some props, when a quantity of coal fell from the roof, and the gas which was thus let free exploded, and severely injured three men, one of whom has since died.

On Saturday an explosion took place at the Manston Colliery, near Leeds, the property of Major Wand. A miner, named Isaac Eastwood, who had been employed as fire-pan minder, went to work as usual on Tuesday evening, and proceeded into a fiery part of the pit with a naked candle; an explosion ensued, and he was killed on the spot.

An interesting paper was read on Tuesday, by Dr. Holland, at the Conference of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, on the loss of life in coal mines. The doctor stated that the death rate in colliery life was six or seven times greater than in the general population. The result was not inevitable, if the same regulations were adopted as in factories. Much might be done by compulsion, which he advocated. He would also punish parties guilty of neglect, and make them amenable under Lord Campbell's Act for compensation.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

OCT. 13.—The quarterly meetings of ironmasters have been held yesterday in this town, and to-day in Birmingham. The effect of the greater facilities which railways and rapid means of communication generally afford to men of business is rather to diminish the business done at these quarterly gatherings, and to spread orders and contracts more equally over the whole of the year; but they are still important on occasions when there is an unusually large gathering of buyers and sellers, and which afford valuable means of judging of the position of the trade. At each of the two meetings there was a large attendance, and at Birmingham a very large one, including many merchants, &c., from a distance. The Iron Trade may be regarded as in a tolerably satisfactory position. There is an entire absence of orders for any special and extensive undertakings, and the United States' demand is not active; but, notwithstanding, there is a steady trade doing, and the principal works are pretty well supplied with orders, and there are considerable new orders, especially for sheets and plates. Prices are firm. The fact that the trade is in so good a position, in the absence of any special demand of any kind, gives good grounds for confidence with regard to the future.

The meeting of the North Staffordshire Ironmasters' Association was held at Stoke-upon-Trent, on Thursday last. No alteration was made in prices, and trade was generally reported to be dull. The amount of ironstone sent to this part of the country has greatly diminished recently. At the tin-plate manufacturers' quarterly meeting for the Welsh, Staffordshire, and other districts, at the King's Head Hotel, Gloucester, Mr. Phillip Woodruff in the chair, a resolution was passed unanimously, adhering to the prices which have ruled during the last quarter for tin-plates, although it was admitted the demand was languid, and tin-plates are being sold quite 1s. per box under the list price. It was stated at the meeting that the large consignment of tin-plates which had been made during the last two months would be likely to interfere to some extent with the legitimate foreign trade during the present autumn. A discussion took place upon the subject of the circular addressed by Sir G. C. Lewis to the Inspectors of Mines, asking for information, with a view to guide the Legislature in preparing the provisions to be introduced into the Coal Mines Inspection Act of 1855, upon its being renewed, and it was resolved to communicate with the Mining Associations of Great Britain, to suggest the importance of obtaining a pledge from the Secretary of State that early information should be afforded to the trade as to any alteration in the Act of Parliament which may be contemplated, in order to give ample time for consideration, and opportunity for making suggestions.

Pig iron appears likely to retain present prices, although purchasers somewhat hang back from entering into contracts. Inferior pig-iron will probably be bought at a slight reduction.

Ironstone is decidedly firm, best qualities of native stone fetching 16s. There is a good supply of coal, and the price is scarcely as firm as stone; but no alteration can be reported.

In the Hardware Trades there is a degree of quietness, owing to the slowness of the foreign trade. The United States and East India markets present no feature of improvement. The Australian advices represent the trade there as tolerably good. There is a good home demand, which helps to keep the merchants and manufacturers tolerably well employed.

The chain-makers strike still continues with respect to some firms, who object to the interference which the Union seeks with their mode of carrying on their business. An explosive missile was flung into the house of Mr. James Phillips, a master chain manufacturer, at Cradley Heath, on Monday night. Happily, no one was in the room, or the consequences of the explosion might have been serious. The reason assigned for this disgraceful proceeding is that Mr. Phillips had sold chains to some of the manufacturers whose men were out on strike. There can be no doubt that the members of these Unions are bringing all such combinations into disrepute by the attempt to extend their control beyond reasonable bounds. Many of the masters who are giving the advance entertain very strong feelings with respect to the dictation of the Union, and the present strike will leave a most unpleasant feeling between employers and employed.

The statue of Wedgwood, intended as the "Potteries" memorial, is to be executed by Mr. E. Davis, the sculptor of the statues of the Duke of Rutland and of General Nott. The statue will represent the celebrated potter holding the Portland vase in one hand, and directing attention to it with the other.

A mineral estate at Rowley Regis, consisting of 18 acres 6 perches, and advertised for sale by auction on Monday last in the *Mining Journal*, was disposed of by Mr. Bateman to Messrs. Badger, of Dudley, for 14,069*l.*, or at the rate of 780*l.* an acre.

At the adjourned inquest upon John Farmer, 11 years of age, whose death had resulted from injuries received through an explosion in one of Messrs. Thorncroft's pits, at Moxley, the evidence went to show that the deceased had incautiously gone down a disused part of the pit with a lighted candle in his hand, when an explosion occurred, and he was

Meetings of Mining Companies.

KAPUNDA MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary annual meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Broad-street-buildings, on Thursday.

Mr. C. S. Bagot (Chairman of the board) in the chair.

Mr. KENNEDY (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the directors and the balance-sheet for 1858 were then read.

The report stated that the produce of the mine was increasing; the yield for 1858 being 3143 tons of ore, assaying gross 19 per cent., equal to about 600 tons pure copper; against 4013 tons of ore, assaying gross 14½ per cent., equal to 574 tons pure copper, for 1857. It will be observed that the reduction in the total market for ore, caused by the partial discontinuance of the mine of the poorer ores for smelting purposes, was more than compensated for by the generally increased percentage. The company's smelting-works, consisting of six reducing furnaces, one calciner, and one refinery, turned out 624 tons of fine copper during 1858.

The revenue and expenditure account shows the surplus of assets over liabilities on Dec. 31, 1858, to have been \$822, 18s. 9d. Since that date, the directors have the pleasure to state that the mining and smelting operations have progressed satisfactorily. One source of heavy outlay has been closed by the completion of the smelting-works; and the heavy expenditure incurred in sinking the principal shaft and driving the 50 ft. level has been rewarded by reaching the lode sought for. This result has been learnt from the last-received accounts, which state that the lode is rich, and contains black ore of high percentage. All the other workings in the mine have been favourably reported upon; and the ore raised in the six months to June 30 last would be, according to assay, equal to upwards of 300 tons of pure copper. The quantities of copper made during the same period amounted to 264 tons of refined and 45 tons of unrefined, together 309 tons; and this notwithstanding a serious interruption to the smelting operations, caused by six weeks of continued wet weather during May and June. The expenditure at the mines for the six months amounted to \$18,945, 2s. 5d.; but it is to be observed there was at the commencement of the year a stock of fuel, valued at \$5000, which was consumed during the six months, and the cost of working may, therefore, be considered as \$22,445, 2s. 5d. The financial position of the company is also very satisfactory, for the amount of overdraft with the colonial bankers (which on December 31 last stood at \$19,912, 6s. 7d.) has been reduced by the proceeds of drafts on the company against consignments of copper, and by sales in the colony, to a sum which at the date of the last advice (Aug. 18) did not exceed \$1000; and \$1500 of the debenture debt of \$3000, in England has also been paid off.

The directors have to report that their manager, Mr. Maturin, having returned to this country, and, therefore, being under the necessity of resigning his appointment at Kapunda, Capt. Bagot was good enough temporarily to resume the management; and that he and Mr. Maturin having concurred in warmly recommending Mr. Oldham (who has for many years acted as purser to the company) for the office of manager, the board have appointed that gentleman accordingly.

From the amount now shown as the surplus for 1858 the directors had hoped ere this to have been in possession of the means necessary to have recommended the immediate payment of a dividend. The state, however, of the copper market for many months past has, notwithstanding every prudent effort on the part of effect sales, prevented the disposal of a sufficient quantity of the copper now on hand for that immediate purpose. A demand for copper has, however, now sprung up, which warrants the directors in believing that within a few weeks the whole of their stock now arrived will be disposed of, which, at present rates, will supply ample funds to divide 2s. per share; and the directors recommend that a dividend at this rate be now declared, to be paid immediately on the above realisation.

The annexed is an abstract of the working account for the year 1858:—

Net proceeds of copper sold	£38,331	8	8
Estimated value of copper remaining unsold of that shipped to England prior to Dec. 31, 1858	6,475	0	0
Estimated value of copper, &c., remaining on hand in the colony on Dec. 31, 1858, as per manager's account to that date	19,214	0	0
Received from sundries in the colony	215	8	1
Balance of stock account on Jan. 1, 1858	£ 6,003	6	5
Paid in the colony for mine costs	46,748	11	10
Interest	1,993	14	6
Office expenses, directors' and auditors' allowances, salaries, &c.	592	8	3
Balance (profit for the year)	£ 8,592	15	9

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said since that report had been prepared they had been able to make some sales of copper, which gave the directors every reason to believe—indeed, they might safely say, that they would be able to pay a dividend certainly by the end of the present month. If any proprietor wished to make any enquiry, or elicit any information, he (the Chairman) would be happy to afford the same to the best of his power.

A SHAREHOLDER thought it would be satisfactory to the shareholders generally if the report were furnished some few days prior to the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said upon that point there was, perhaps, necessary a word of apology to be presented to the shareholders. The reason was that the directors were anxious to embody in the report the latest possible information from the mines, and as the Australian letters were delivered on Saturday last, they had been thus enabled to introduce the accounts received up to that date; otherwise the report would no doubt have been issued sooner. He referred to the new law which limited the liability of shareholders to the amount of their subscription; the mode whereby that could be effected must, of course, be left to the directors and to the company's solicitors. A large number of new shareholders had recently come into the company, who felt that they ought not to be placed in the old position in which shareholders were previous to the passing of the new law. Although there was not the slightest ground for the supposition that any contingency in the company would require any call beyond the amount of the subscription, by the adoption of the course now submitted to shareholders they would make an assurance doubly sure. He hoped that the meeting they could not entertain his suggestion as a resolution, as for that purpose an extraordinary general meeting was required; and, therefore, he wished merely to broach the subject then, in order to ask the directors their opinion upon the matter, as also that of the proprietors. The mode by which that desirable object could be effected would, of course, have to be discussed when they came more into detail. The one and only objection that could be raised against limited liability was, that there was a possibility of the credit of the company being affected, but in their case that objection could not be urged. There were certain unissued shares which could be made available by which a working capital would be created, or a fresh quantity of shares might be issued, and the new law which limited the liability of shareholders to hand to call up, although there was no reason to believe that the company would ever require to call that money, which could be made a sort of guarantee fund. He would simply ask that meeting to express its opinion as to what necessary steps should be taken on the part of the company for availing itself of the limited liability offered by the Joint-Stock Companies Act; the mode, as he had already said, would be fully ventilated at an extraordinary general meeting.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired what was to be done with the 18,000 unissued shares?

Mr. DOLLMAN, who had been specially requested to be present at that meeting as the representative of a large body of shareholders, thought the observations he was about to make would answer the question just put by the hon. proprietor. He had been requested by those whom he represented to raise a question which was considered by them of the greatest importance, as being of benefit to the company and of advantage to the shareholders. He referred to the new law which limited the liability of shareholders to the amount of their subscription; the mode whereby that could be effected must, of course, be left to the directors and to the company's solicitors. A large number of new shareholders had recently come into the company, who felt that they ought not to be placed in the old position in which shareholders were previous to the passing of the new law. Although there was not the slightest ground for the supposition that any contingency in the company would require any call beyond the amount of the subscription, by the adoption of the course now submitted to shareholders they would make an assurance doubly sure. He hoped that the meeting they could not entertain his suggestion as a resolution, as for that purpose an extraordinary general meeting was required; and, therefore, he wished merely to broach the subject then, in order to ask the directors their opinion upon the matter, as also that of the proprietors. The mode by which that desirable object could be effected would, of course, have to be discussed when they came more into detail. The one and only objection that could be raised against limited liability was, that there was a possibility of the credit of the company being affected, but in their case that objection could not be urged. There were certain unissued shares which could be made available by which a working capital would be created, or a fresh quantity of shares might be issued, and the new law which limited the liability of shareholders to hand to call up, although there was no reason to believe that the company would ever require to call that money, which could be made a sort of guarantee fund. He would simply ask that meeting to express its opinion as to what necessary steps should be taken on the part of the company for availing itself of the limited liability offered by the Joint-Stock Companies Act; the mode, as he had already said, would be fully ventilated at an extraordinary general meeting.

Mr. ALEXANDER observed that Mr. Dollman had not given the proprietors any idea as to the manner in which that object could be carried out.

Mr. DOLLMAN explained that the subject he had in the present occasion was simply to ask what was intended to be done with regard to the subject he had introduced.

A SHAREHOLDER said that, as the subject had been so unexpectedly introduced, they were unable to go into the matter.

The CHAIRMAN said that it was not proposed to pass any resolution at that meeting relating to the subject of limited liability, or do anything that would be binding upon any proprietor. The subject had been introduced merely as a means of ascertaining the feelings of the shareholders.

Mr. ALEXANDER thought there could be no doubt that if limited liability could be obtained without injuring the prospects of their undertaking, it was very desirable it should be secured. Their undertaking had been brought into its present state of prosperity by the directors taking upon themselves great personal responsibility, and for many years had been continuing its operations by raising money at their own risk and hazard; and if the company should avail itself of the provisions of the Limited Liability Act, proprietors should never forget what the directors had done, to whom everyone in any way interested in the successful progress of the company owed a debt of gratitude.

Mr. FENN said it was to be hoped that no one for one moment supposed that the suggestion had been made with a view of doing anything against the directors, as such was by no means the case.

Mr. BOUTH (a director) thought that as such a favourable change had taken place in their position, the present was an opportune time to place their company under the provisions of the Limited Liability Act, and the directors would consider the best means by which it could be carried into effect. It was necessary that there should be a security fund, both for the benefit of the directors and the concern itself, and whether that could be best done by the Joint-Stock Companies Act or by any other means was a point which the directors would be very happy to consider. They would be prepared at the extraordinary general meeting to be guided by the views upon the subject.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the directors would be glad to see the company placed under the Limited Liability Act. With regard to the destruction of the credit of the company, the directors thought there was a means to be devised by which its credit might be fully maintained, and the directors would be only too glad to carry out the views of the shareholders on that respect.

It was then agreed that the matter should be considered by the directors, and that an extraordinary general meeting should be convened.

Mr. BOUTH said that as the gentleman who had been their manager at Adelaide was present, he was sure he would be very happy to give every information which might be wished as to the position and prospects of their undertaking.

Mr. MATURIN, in answer to the remarks of Mr. Bouth, said that the railway at present constructing from the mine to Adelaide would be completed about March in the ensuing year, which would not only present considerable facilities for shipment, but would thereby be the means of effecting a great saving in the working expenditure. He was strongly in favour of limited liability, and there would not be the slightest difficulty in carrying it into effect on the other side. The heavy expenses of the company, he thought, were nearly at an end. While upon that subject, he might state that one cause of there having been an adverse balance on previous occasions arose from the difficulty of getting their ore to port, so that large quantities, in consequence of the inadequacy of conveyance from time to time, accumulated. But when the railway was finished to the mine copper could be brought to port every fortnight, or every week, as occasion might require, and they could also ship copper in steamers by way of Victoria.

The CHAIRMAN said they had been able to effect some considerable reduction in wages. Mr. MATURIN thought that in future their general expenses would be between 2000, and 3000, per year less than they had hitherto been. The wages had been reduced more than 2000, a year, and the port expenses would be done away with, and the cartage reduced 15s. per ton when the railway was opened. They would have a command of fuel, of coal, as well as wood. At present they depended entirely upon wood, as the expense of bringing up coal was so considerable that it had never been contemplated, but when the railway was completed there would be no difficulty in procuring it, as the supply was great; and they would, moreover, have great command over the wood market, because anything like an unreasonable price would be prevented by resorting to the use of coal. The expense, too, of constructing the smelting works was at an end, and their machinery was in a perfect state, and would last for 15 or 20

years. The mine had never been in a better position, or offering such encouraging prospects of being productive and remunerative to its proprietors. A great deal of curiosity and anxiety on his part had been evinced with regard to the new lode which was being sunk upon that portion of the property known as Wheat Dutton, from which working large quantities of ore had been raised. They were sinking the 50 fathom level to work under that lode. When the shaft was finished a cross-cut had been driven a considerable distance, but they had been much longer in reaching the lode than had been originally expected. Every day he had been expecting that it would be reached, but he was, unfortunately, compelled to leave the colony before that object could be accomplished. By the letters received by the last mail, it appeared that the lode had been reached, and had proved very rich. Indeed, in the one lode alone there was sufficient ore to make profits for the next two or three years, the ore being very rich, none producing less than 25 per cent. A considerable saving would be effected by clearing the banking account on the other side, and raise about 3000, or 4000, and continue to supply their manager with a fund to meet his expenses, which averaged about 3500, per month. Their manager might be authorised to give a certain sum per ton to keep clear from debt. It was a heavy premium—10 per cent.—to be paying for supplying funds; and it would be much better in every way if the manager could draw upon his own fund. With regard to their new manager, he was quite sure directors need not apprehend any ill effects from adopting limited liability, for if it were thought necessary that a certain amount of tutelage should be done, he would write to obtain the sanction of directors before they commenced. He would, in conclusion, congratulate the proprietors upon their encouraging position and prospects.

The retiring directors, Messrs. C. S. Bagot and G. P. Barclay, were then unanimously re-elected, as was also Mr. C. Noble as auditor.

The CHAIRMAN said that the next business was that of declaring a dividend of 2s. per share upon the 60,000 shares issued, the same to be paid upon the realisation of the copper now on hand.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a question from Mr. FENN, stated that shares registered after that date would not be entitled to the dividend. The dividend, there was no doubt, would be paid by the end of the present month.

Mr. ALEXANDER had much pleasure in proposing that a cordial vote of thanks be given to the directors for the excellent manner in which they had managed that undertaking. A great deal was due to them for the encouraging position in which their property at present stood. He was sure the new shareholders would heartily join in giving the directors their cordial thanks.

After a few appropriate remarks from the CHAIRMAN in acknowledgment, the usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

EAST KONGSBERG NATIVE SILVER MINING COMPANY OF NORWAY.

An extraordinary meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Moorgate-street, on Monday.

Mr. E. ASHTON in the chair.

Mr. SEABY (the secretary) read the advertisement convening the meeting from the Mining Journal of October 1.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the present meeting had been convened for the purpose of increasing the capital of the company from 50,000, to 150,000, pursuant to certain clauses in the Articles of Association, and for confirming the contract entered into by the directors for the purchase of the Anna Sophia mining district of Norway. In inaugurating their proceedings, he might state that the Anna Sophia district, within which the property of the company is situated, is about 30 miles from the capital, and 8 miles from the nearest seaport, and comprises 50,000 acres, there are 32 mines, and the district itself has within its limits more than 130 mines. Two only of these mines have been worked by the Norwegian Government, with an inadequate number of hands—the Legislature not allowing more than a certain number at any one time to be employed—and inefficient machinery, have produced an average yearly net profit of something like 50,000. From the testimony of Mr. John H. Clement, who for 27 years has been engaged at the silver mines in Mexico and Spain, they learn that the silver-bearing "fahband," or champion rhand vein, which has proved so highly productive in the mines worked by the Norwegian Government, passes into the ground conceded by the Government, and now secured by the East Kongberg Company. During his experience Mr. Clement had not seen a district so promising for the production of silver as the property possessed by that company; and there could be no doubt, with proper development, that large and increasing profits would soon be realised. Mr. J. P. Fris, chief superintendent of the Royal Norwegian Government Mines at Kongberg, referring to the property of that company, stated that, if properly and efficiently worked, scarcely any mining enterprise had been taken up in Norway under better auspices, or possesses greater elements of success. He (the Chairman) had recently visited Jersey, and had been much surprised to find such a feeling evinced by some of the inhabitants with whom he had conversed on the subject to become shareholders in the enterprise they that day had met to inaugurate. While in Jersey he accidentally introduced the subject to a captain in the army (Capt. White), who, singularly enough, had personally visited the property; and he expressed great astonishment at its immense mineral resources. During a conversation with that gentleman he (the Chairman) ascertained that the development of the mines had been suspended some few years since, not from the want of mineral, but from inefficient management, and the immense loss sustained by the dishonest practices of the men employed, and also the want of means on the part of the then Government. He would not, however, detain the meeting by any further observations, the more especially as there was much interesting information to be communicated, not only by the report of the directors, but also by a statement which he understood their secretary, who had recently visited the property, was about to make.

The SECRETARY then read the report of the directors, as follows:—

The directors have to report to the shareholders that they, previous to concluding the contract for the purchase of the mines, sent over to Norway your secretary, and Mr. J. H. Clement, who has been so many years engaged in mining and smelting silver ores in Mexico, and upon whose reports (which they now lay before you) they have entered into the contract for these mines, subject to your approval. The terms of the purchase are extremely favourable, considering the valuable nature of the company's property, and its great extent, being 50,000 acres. The contract will be laid before you for your confirmation, so that, if approved of, the prospects of the company may be immediately issued, in order to raise the necessary capital to prosecute the workings. The directors have no hesitation in recommending a signature of this property so soon as 50,000, more capital has been subscribed, believing, as they do, that large and increasing profits will speedily be made. The old records of the Norwegian Government give the precise spots where silver was obtainable at the time of the stopping of the mines in 1805, and the then directors petitioned repeatedly for the small sum of 310, English to enable them to erect machinery to drain those parts in order to work upon the particular spots indicated, but were refused, the Government being willing to take the silver property, but not to supply working capital. The directors, after carefully reading various extracts from the government reports, the reports of Mr. Fris (now Inspector of Mines), the Government mines, Mr. John H. Clement, and the report of your secretary, have no misgivings as to the result, if a sufficient sum is obtained to prosecute the works. The directors would recommend the driving of the adit (Neues Gluck) at once; but before commencing the works your directors determined to obtain your sanction to their proceedings so far, and call the shareholders together, also to raise the capital, as per Articles of Association, from 50,000, to 150,000, which becomes necessary in consequence of the great extent of the property now purchased. It was at first contemplated to work the mines on a small scale, and take up but a small portion of the property, but it has been found, upon the transaction of the file deeds, that the Government do not allow portions to be sold, but only the whole district to one person or company. The nominal capital is, consequently, raised in order that it may bear a fair proportion to the price paid for the property, and leaving a margin for extensive workings.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, had much pleasure in congratulating proprietors upon their encouraging position, the more especially when all the statements that had been put forth with respect to the value of the property were fully corroborated by what Capt. White had communicated.

The report, being duly seconded, was put and carried unanimously.

The SECRETARY then submitted a statement, being the result of his recent investigations at the mine. He stated that, according to the wishes of the board, he visited the property of the East Kongberg Company, and was accompanied by Mr. J. H. Clement, a great experience in silver mining, smelting, and amalgamating processes in Mexico and Spain, as also in England. After reading over all the reports of which the company were in possession previous to his personal visit to the grant, he might state that they had been fully corroborated; and from an inspection of Mr. Clement, it was proved that the company were in possession of a valuable silver mining set, admirably situated as to accessibility in all ways, whether from England, which could be done in four days, as well as from Christiania, per post, road or steam-boats up the river to Haregrund, which place is only 5 miles from Kongberg, the head mining town of Norway, and where resided the Government Director of Mines in Norway. Mr. Clement pointed out the feasibility of putting to work the most accessible points on the grant, such being the Anna Sophia Mine, Neues Gluck Mine, and Kopang Mine, with many an intervening point in which a partial opening had been made in former years—say, during the last century—and which had been suspended only on account of want of means on the part of the then Government of Denmark. Since the separation of Norway from Denmark the present Government had only had means allowed them to attend to one portion of the district, but had lately allowed portions of the royal domain to be let off under royalties, which were in many ways more favourable than the mining laws of the country were also favourable to the development of mineral wealth. He affirmed that the grant was a valuable one; and when it was remembered that the mines in the same district working under Government supervision had been, and were still, returning such large amounts yearly (an average net profit of 44,000, per annum) for the last 25 years, he considered that the statements made by various parties who had reported to the directors upon the grant had been fully borne out. Mr. Clement appeared confident that no large amount of capital would be required at once to be laid out on plant beyond the usual requirements appertaining to a 36 or 50-ft. water-wheel, and a set of pumps of 7 to 9 inches to draw off the water from the Anna Sophia Mine, which had a sink of from 10 to 15 ft. under the deepest adit driven in former years, and which they found had reached the old workings. That had been driven very crookedly, and required some straightening before pump-roads could be got to work. The water required for working the wheel could be obtained either from the River Langer or the repairing of the ancient dams and leats on the property, at no great expense. The other points would require shallow adits to be finished, and where adits could not be made available a simple horse-wheel, with the usual appliances, could be placed till future operations should decide what class of machinery would best answer. The several parties reporting upon the requirements of the grant judge that no great amount would be instantly required, but as the work of development proceeded the establishment might be increased; and that the amount of silver that would be gradually obtained would go far to defray the expenses—indeed, at any time one blast might produce silver enough to pay for all expenses, for in many points at work under the Government supervision as many as 2000 marks of silver had come from one blast, with powder used to detach the rock removed in sinking or driving. One very economical feature was that the Government had a smelting establishment at Kongberg, where they permitted the silver and ore obtained from the mines to be run down and smelted at moderate charges. It was impossible for him to put any discouraging feature before the board, and he believed that all the parties who had given in reports had laid their views before them with all due caution. The several reports were valuable ones, and they need not hesitate to lay them before the shareholders and the public in general at the office of the company. The parties by whom the reports were furnished were Mr. Fris, of the Norwegian Government Mines, Mr. John H. Clement, and Mr. J. H. Clement.

Mr. A. F. SHEPPARD (the company's solicitor), in answer to a remark from a shareholder, referring to the increase of the company's capital, stated that there were several clauses in the Articles of Association empowering the directors, with the sanction of the company previously given at an extraordinary meeting, to increase the company's capital, such increased capital to be raised by the creation of new 5s. shares, or any other amount that might be deemed expedient. The present meeting had full power to pass a resolution to that effect, as it had been convened consistent to the provisions of the Articles of Association of the company.

After some conversation, it was proposed by Mr. THOMAS, seconded by Mr. WALTON, that in pursuance of clauses 33, 34, 41, and 44 of the Articles of Association, and also by virtue of all other powers and authorities thereby conferred, the nominal capital stock

of the company be increased from 50,000, to 150,000, and that such increase be by the creation of new shares of the value of 5s. each.

It was then unanimously resolved, that the contract entered into by the directors for the purchase of the silver mines in the Anna Sophia district, in Norway, be confirmed and accepted on behalf of the company.

Mr. LUNBY, to whom the concession was made, and the vendor to the East Kongberg Company, in reply to questions, said that according to an Act of the Legislature the Government were only allowed to employ 400 men on their mines, who have returned a net annual profit of nearly 50,000. The total produce of the silver mines at Kongberg was from the year 1624 to 1805, 2,360,140 marks of fine silver, and which realised 4,720,000. From 1805 to 1815 the total produce was 38,012 marks, which realised 76,024. From 1815 to 1835 the produce was 114,374 marks, which realised 227,748. He might state that 2s. was counted as the average price of 1 mark. During the 171 years there had been an average produce of 26,000, and the greatest difficulties—sometimes almost abandoning the mines, at others had and often dishonest management, and during a portion of the time unskilful mining and inefficient machinery, especially in the stamping and dressing mills. It must not be for one moment supposed that those mines had been exhausted, for there could be no doubt that there were yet many veins untouched, and there was no reason to doubt that the remaining amount of silver was sufficiently large to leave a great profit in all the mines in the Kongberg district. Those facts were all substantiated in the report of the Commission appointed by Royal Decree to investigate the silver mines of Kongberg. He had no doubt that the resources of the property would by development increase every year, as the Norwegians had great confidence in English miners, both as to their ability and integrity.

A unanimous vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

CONNORREE MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of the proprietors was held at the company's registered offices, Cannon-street, on Tuesday—Mr. R. W. GOULD in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN stated that he should have hesitated a great deal in accepting the position in which the meeting had placed him, but for the absence of the two other English directors, who, although agreeing with the object for which the meeting had been convened, were unavoidably absent. In passing, he might state that this object was for the purpose of altering the regulations and Articles of Association, to make new provisions in lieu thereof, and to pass a resolution to that effect. If he had not hesitated to occupy the chair, as moved by his friend Mr. Walter, it might possibly have appeared that some of the English directors objected to the course they proposed to pursue with regard to the future of the Connorree Company. There was not, however, the slightest ground for any such supposition. He and his colleagues had paid considerable attention to the plan which the Dublin directors had agreed upon as necessary to be adopted with reference to the interests of shareholders, and he could say one and all entirely concurred in every resolution which the Dublin directors on their part had seen fit to draw up, and which had to be submitted to the English proprietors on the present occasion. He might state that day had been again devoted to the subject, and that the slightest objection had been urged against the adoption of the course the Dublin directors had proposed to pursue; and they had no hesitation in accepting those resolutions in their entirety, and submitting them for the approval of proprietors. The object for which the meeting had been convened was entirely for a specific purpose, and much time would be saved if proprietors would not introduce any extraneous matter, or any subjects other than that for the consideration of which that meeting had been specially called; the more especially as the general meeting would be held in July, when, in a great many more matters would be submitted to the proprietors for their consideration, inasmuch as the undertaking being so much in its infancy, there was very little to discuss, except that which referred to the constitution of the company itself. Referring to the might state that the company was attempted—he said attempted advisedly—to be formed entirely in London, which proved a total failure, arising probably from the fact that the value of the property was not known. It was soon seen that the Irish proprietors were taking a more correct view of the intrinsic value of the property, although the English press, a certain portion of which had been very active in ascertaining the position and merits of the enterprise, had endeavoured to make the people fully alive to the importance as a substantial undertaking. He was then thought advisable that there should be formed a local committee of Irish gentlemen of influence and activity in London. This was done, and in consequence of their increased labours, subscribers flowed in very fast there, but very slowly indeed in London and other parts of England. It then became a matter of consideration whether or not the management should be transferred to Dublin, and the English directors were so convinced such ought to be the case, in justice to the shareholders, as well as to those who had undertaken the management of the details in Dublin, that they unhesitatingly accepted the resolution which was passed by the Dublin directors. It was then thought advisable that the registered offices of the company to Dublin, without a special Act of Parliament having previously been obtained. The opinion of the most eminent counsel in stock law was taken, and the resolutions which would be submitted for the approval of the meeting had been framed by him. The board had now to ask the meeting to sanction the proceedings, which they consider not only prudent but actually necessary for the perfect conduct and well-being of the mine. As regarded the mine itself (and he was by no means unacquainted with mining matters), every thing was in a very satisfactory and progressive state, and he could inform shareholders that he had never seen so many interesting and promising properties. The directors and several of the shareholders had visited their property, as well as several mining authorities, and there was an unqualified opinion that Connorree would soon produce large and substantial results. He would not, however, trespass any further upon their time, but would request the solicitor to read the resolutions, which he had no doubt the meeting would unhesitatingly approve.

The SOLICITOR then read the amended Articles of Association, which were put as a resolution from the chair. The amendments were to the effect that the management of the company be transferred to Dublin, and that the board be vested with the power, if they so thought fit, to apply to Parliament for leave to alter the regulations and Articles of Association. Mr. C. LOOCKE Webb said that, as he never joined a company unless he perfectly knew its constitution, and the amount of capital subscribed, he took the same course with respect to Connorree, and by some mistake, which appeared a more verbal inaccuracy, he was informed that only 20,000 out of the 50,000 shares had been subscribed. He had never known a company succeed with one-half of its capital only subscribed; he had protested against the holding of the present meeting. He, however, had received subsequent communication correcting what appeared to be originally an error, which stated that there had been 35,000 shares subscribed, and a very considerable amount paid up. Under those circumstances, he thought the directors were fully entitled to undertake the objects for which that meeting had been convened, and consequently the protest fell to the ground.

Upon the resolution being put from the chair, that the amended Articles of Association be approved and adopted.

Mr. C. LOOCKE Webb presumed there must be some mistake either in the Articles of Association or in the drafting them, for one of the articles as it at present stood was to the effect that all contracts were to be adopted without the Chairman or directors being called upon to them. He would now like to know to what clause he referred? They might have great confidence in the directors, and their names (for he knew none of them personally) entitled them to the highest confidence—but the power in that clause should not, he thought, be given to any officer of the company. In the next place, he would refer to the power given in the 11th clause to directors to apply to Parliament. What on earth for? It was the first time in his life he had ever heard of an application being made to Parliament on the part of a mining company. As far as he was aware, application was made to Parliament simply to obtain power over public rights, highways, &c., carry out railways, &c. and such a clause as that which he had referred to was not suitable for a mining company. But, possibly, it would be said they could not register without obtaining an Act. That purpose—he would not risk the risk of procuring an Act the House fees alone would exceed 3000, and he did not see why that should be given to directors to unnecessarily expend that large amount. To those clauses, therefore, he offered his distinct objection. There was yet another matter, which he was extremely gratified that one of the Articles of Association had been materially modified, for in that the vicious principle was adopted of introducing a fixed sum payable out of the funds of 5000, as a remuneration to directors, whether they were making a profit or a large profit. They could, of course, as a mining company, give no more than a fixed sum, but they never could give less than the sum specified in the clause. He did not help saying that he never knew that clause answer yet; he was extremely glad to find that the present articles said nothing about such a provision. He thought the management with Mr. Brown was wrong in principle, without saying anything about the contract entered into by the directors. They might have entered into an agreement to carry out certain objects on the part of the company with the approval of the meeting, but they were binding themselves to carry out all that the directors had agreed to, and a large number of shares, perhaps, had to be impracticable.

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Upon the resolution being

arrangements made by the Irish directors; but he wished it to be quite understood whether Mr. Brown would have full and independent power in working the mine. The Chairman replied that this was the case.

Mr. R. P. ALLEN said, as regards the new Act of Parliament, he certainly approved of the board having that power. He thought shareholders placed every confidence in the board, and he was not at all disposed to interfere with them. He would suggest that the general meeting should be held half-yearly, as he thought shareholders in every way should have proper control over the expenditure.

Mr. WALKER said that there was a provision in the articles by which any five shareholders, representing 1-10th of the shares in the mine, could call a meeting at any time they thought proper.

Mr. O'BRIEN (a director) quite agreed with the hon. proprietor that the meetings should be held half-yearly, as was the case with the Wicklow Mining Company.

Mr. O'BRIEN said that the resolutions before the meeting were passed, there was a probability of an Act of Parliament being applied for. Although he regretted that it should not be adopted without consulting the shareholders as a body, he went to Parliament; indeed, whatever opinion the board took upon the matter, he thought, he laid before the shareholders.

Mr. O'BRIEN observed that it was not at all decided that they would go to Parliament. Mr. O'BRIEN said that the company was to be managed in Ireland, it was desirable that all means should be adopted to carry it out.

Mr. O'BRIEN said that if the registration were removed they must go to Parliament. Mr. O'BRIEN thought counsel's opinion should be laid before the meeting.

Mr. O'BRIEN observed that the directors had waited upon the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, who had given them a most patient and anxious hearing, and expressed an opinion that it was a hardship—a lapse of the Legislature, against which there was no remedy.

The Chairman said if an Act of Parliament were applied for without the consent of the shareholders, it could not for one moment be supposed that the Legislature would listen to the application.

Mr. O'BRIEN said that as each director was largely interested in the undertaking, he thought it was perfectly satisfied that an Act would not be applied for, and he was to the £ s. d. interest of the shareholders to do so.

Mr. WALKER said that the directors would not go to Parliament "until they should be forced to do so," and a meeting of the shareholders would be the best course to pursue.

The resolutions were then put from the chair, and carried unanimously.

The Secretary explained that according to the Act three-fourths of those present at the meeting must be present at the passing of a resolution, and as the attendance was then present 23 shareholders out of the 25 who had signed the attendance-book, there could be no doubt that the resolution had been legally carried.

The Chairman then, on the motion of Mr. W. G. DE BÉDAR, seconded by Mr. WALKER, terminated the proceedings.

WHEAL KITTY (ST. AGNES) MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Austinfrans, on Monday, the 11th inst.

Mr. R. LANGLEY in the chair.

Mr. EDWARD KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The minutes of the last were read and approved.

The agents' report was then read, as follows:—

Since the last general meeting the engine-shaft has been sunk 5 fms., and is now 11 fms. 3 ft. below the 90. The lode has averaged about 2½ ft. wide, and is now 1½ ft. wide; latterly, however, it has improved in quality, some good stones of ore have been found in it, and is at present worth 13½ p. for length of shaft (12 ft.).

We are nearly done the lift we shall commence driving levels both east and west on the course of the lode in three or four days more. The 90 was then driven 6 fms. through a lode averaging 2 ft. wide, and worth 10½ p. for the length of shaft (12 ft.).

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ore) on outwork. In working these mines on the principles recommended they believed there was a fair chance of success.

The SECRETARY, in answer to an observation from a proprietor, said that the report of Capt. Pryor, dated Sept. 29, was received at the company's offices the previous evening. The ore from the 160 was of 10½ p. per cent. produce. It was 4 tons per fathom.

A letter from Capt. Secombe was then read, which recommended that three or four trial winzes should be commenced in the bottom levels, in order to ascertain if the ore made down in the bottom of the 160; and at the same time stating that those winzes could be made useful at some future time, as well as prove that part of the mine. The ordinary weekly report of the captain was then read.

The statement of accounts showed—

Balance last audit	£ 552 5 5
Miner cost, June, July, and Aug.	2685 14 7
Dues	20 8 7
Copper ore sold	1225 15 11

Leaving debit balance.....£2032 12 8

The CHAIRMAN, in calling attention to the business of the day, said the meeting had heard the directors' report read, and the first question that arose was whether they were to continue the present management, and go on in the same way they had been going on for some considerable time? It was entirely for the meeting to determine whether or not they were satisfied with the present management, to continue making calls, and working without any reasonable prospect of success. Another question was—whether they would abandon the mine altogether, and stop those expenses, or entirely alter the mode of management, and have the mine worked by Messrs. Pryor and Daw, thereby giving the mine a fair chance under a more vigorous system of working? As far as the directors themselves were concerned, they thought that the recommendations contained in the report of Messrs. Pryor and Daw should be adopted. If the mine were stopped in its present condition, calls would have to be made to meet the liabilities already incurred; therefore, under any circumstances, whether they at once stopped the works, or pursued a more vigorous mode of development, calls would have to be made. By adopting a more vigorous system of management they might, perhaps, while paying their debts be at the same time earning profits, there was every reasonable prospect of success; therefore, the first consideration was, were they to abandon the mine when the shareholders would have before them a liability. As far as he was personally concerned, if the meeting determined upon the present system of management he should most certainly relinquish his shares; whereas, if they adopted the recommendations of Messrs. Pryor and Daw, by which it was by no means improbable success would be secured, he should retain his present holdings. The whole matter, however, was one for the consideration of the meeting.

Mr. WATSON said that, although they were favoured with the opinion of directors, that a change of management ought to take place, he must confess that he had great confidence in Capt. Secombe. He believed him to be a very worthy and conscientious man, but, like all others, he was liable to err. Capt. Secombe had, no doubt, managed his mine according to his judgment, but he was not infallible. Unfortunately, the practical proof of his judgment had led to no successful results, but to considerable loss; and it is now thought, by a different mode of management, their mine may be soon placed in a different position, and pay good dividends. He thought they ought not to relinquish the chance which was offered, and, therefore, he begged to move that in the opinion of the meeting it was expedient that an alteration of the management should take place, and that the directors be requested to take the necessary steps for that purpose; and that meeting thought it would be exceedingly desirable to recommend that Capt. F. Pryor should undertake the management, and consult with the directors as to the best persons for carrying on the object of the mine.

Mr. HURDIS, without wishing to express any feeling against Capt. Secombe, had with his friends for the last four years paid a large sum of money into that enterprise without any satisfactory result having taken place; but in giving the management to Capt. Pryor a more cheerful prospect was presented. He should recommend that their new manager should be vested with full power to carry out the works suggested. In other words, they had already experienced very satisfactory results from the able manner in which Captain Pryor had managed the affairs, and his only hope was that his management would produce results as eminently successful in Holmbush. Capt. Pryor was a man who possessed all the elements of a miner, very energetic, and took a pride in producing as quickly as possible the most satisfactory results in all the mines with which he was entrusted. He had brought two or three enterprises, as it were, out of their ashes. West Caradon would, in all probability, have been by this time shut up, had Capt. Pryor not opportunely accepted the management; and he (Mr. Hurdis) hoped that the same results which had been brought about in West Caradon and North Downs would soon be realised in Holmbush, under the efficient supervision of the person that had been nominated. He had great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Capt. F. PRYOR wished to offer a few remarks upon the letter of Capt. Secombe. When upon the mine, before meeting the deputation from the directors, Capt. Daw and himself called upon Capt. Secombe, and discussed every matter relative to the working of the mine, as he (Mr. Pryor) did not wish to place any man in a position in which he would not like to be himself placed; but subsequently the matter was discussed before the directors. Now, he might, perhaps, on that occasion be permitted to state that he worked mines altogether on a different plan to most other men, by which, as he had already proved, he could do that in three years which it would take some people seven or eight to accomplish. That plan had been successful in Tinroff, West Caradon, and North Downs. The secret of his plan was more by taking time by the forelock than in the success of the discoveries. Referring to the workings in the mine, he might state that the 90 came in contact with the lode, and the diagonal shaft was sinking below the 160. In sinking that diagonal shaft a fair price was 20½ p. per fathom, and they must sink 10 fms. in order to sink the diagonal shaft, at a cost of 200. The company had paid that amount for what should have been accomplished for 120. These were facts which no one could deny, as they could be substantiated by reference to the cost-book. Therefore, before they reached the 160 fms. level, that which would not pay the cost in 10 fms. would pay very handsomely in 20 fathoms. Having advanced an argument, he always made it a point to prove its tenability, and for that purpose he had no objection to accept the office of manager. As far as the pecuniary part of the matter was concerned, he did not care whether the company paid him or not—that was a point which he would leave entirely to the directors. He thought the mine recommended to be sunk from the 145, that was a work which ought to have been done years ago, and no mine, he contended, should be stopped when in the same position as Holmbush. If it did not pay cost within the next 12 months he would be the first to "knock" it, but he thought the chances were good for making the mine pay, and he hoped he should be successful. He thought their mine would in 12 months hence be in quite a different position.

The resolution was put, and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the directors was then unanimously passed; and the usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders in this company was held at 23, Moorgate-street, on Oct. 6.

Mr. JAMES WRIGHT, C.E., in the chair.

About one-half of the entire number of shares were represented by the shareholders and proxies.

Mr. F. S. HENNING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN then read the directors' report, a copy of which, together with the accounts, had been furnished to each shareholder. The accounts showed a cash balance at the bankers of 408½, and a balance of capital, after paying every expenditure to the present time, of 3673½, which was considered sufficient to prove the different points of the mine. The report was as follows:—

The directors, after the complete formation of the company, took the necessary steps for procuring a suitable engine, but as this was a matter in which they were obliged to be guided by the advice of their consulting engineer, considerable delay arose from the difficulty in obtaining this, owing to the engineer's many engagements. In the original estimates for an engine it was considered that an old one, at a cost of from 400 to 500, would answer the purpose, but upon careful enquiry from agents at different mines, the directors came to the conclusion that it would be more judicious to purchase a really good engine, that would work the mine for years to come, as some of the neighbouring mines had been completely ruined by having old engines in the first instance; and after advertising for some time, and making enquiries through all the mining districts, it was determined to purchase the Venton engine for 900. This is of 50-inch cylinder, better than new in some respects, as it has only been about twelve months in work, and proved to be a thoroughly good one. For this price was also included the principal part of the wood work belonging to the engine-house. The directors then entered into a contract with Mr. W. H. Gray, a well-known engineer, to take down the engine at Venton Mine, and re-erect it at Great Wheal Martha Mine, including carriage and all expenses, for the sum of 1400.

The building of the engine-house has been let by contract at 1s. 11½d. per perch. This is being now rapidly proceeded with. All the adit levels have been thoroughly repaired and cleared up, and the framework to the shaft restored. The preliminary expenses, including charges of every description, have come a little under 200. The directors, in conclusion, can say nothing further as to the value of the mine, as the works have not sufficiently advanced to test it; but they have the same confidence as at the first as to the success of the undertaking—all that is required being patience and energy to develop it.

A very favourable report was then read from Captain J. Richards; also one from Mr. W. Nottle, as follows:—

The lode in the adit level is looking very promising, and is about 5 ft. wide, composed of gossan, mullie, and speck. The lode at Thorne's shaft, has been driven 40 fms. east and 50 fms. west, from which large quantities of ore have been sold. The 39 has been driven 20 fms. east and 30 fms. west, from which a quantity of ore has been driven. The engine-shaft is sunk 40 fms. below the adit (which is 12 fms. deep), a cross-cut has been driven south 18 fms. to intersect the lode, and has been driven on the course of the lode about 9 fms. east and 9 fms. west. The lode in the eastern end is looking very promising, and is about 5 ft. wide, composed of mullie and ore. The lode in the western end is about 6 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, mullie, and spots of ore. The masons are progressing favourably with the building of the engine-house and stack, and if the weather proves fair, in about a fortnight it will be fit to receive the roof. In this neighbourhood the highest opinion about the mine—that if properly worked to a sufficient depth, it cannot fail of making a lasting dividend-paying one.

Mr. CORE wished to know if all the shares had been taken up? He was led to ask the question from having received circulars respecting the shares.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, stated that in reference to the circulars he had also received many, not only relative to this mine, but to many others. All he could say was, that such had in no way emanated from the directors, and it was without their cognizance; fortunately, there had been no occasion to resort to any such measure, as the whole of the shares had not only been taken up, and the 5s. deposit paid, but of the last call of 2s. there were only a few shareholders in arrears, amounting in the total to 103½; and considering that there were nearly 250 shareholders, it would be impossible to have a better proprietary. The Chairman then read the auditors' report (Messrs. William and Arthur Cooper, 13, George-street, Mansion House), as follows:—

We have examined the accounts to this date, as well as those submitted to the shareholders, and find them to be correct. We beg to remark that no charge whatever has been made by the promoters, and no payment been given either in money or shares.

—WILLIAM AND ARTHUR COOPER.

The following resolutions were then unanimously passed:—That the directors' report, with the accounts, be received and approved of, with a vote of thanks for past services. That the directors for the next year be Mr. Col. Croft, Dr. Wilson, and Messrs. J. Wright, T. C. Smith, T. E. Greenhow, and R. Sergeant.—That works be commenced on the north, or great gossan lode, and a small shaft be sunk for the purpose of testing the lode.

Mr. T. E. GREENHOW observed that he had only lately returned from paying a visit to the mine, and from what he had seen on the spot he had become a shareholder. He thought very highly indeed of the prospects of the north lode, and strongly recommended a trial shaft to be at once made.

Mr. R. SEARANT stated that he had resided in the neighbourhood of the mine for nearly thirty years, that he remembered the appearance of the Devon Consols lode before it was touched—in fact, he was one of the original applicants for the lease. He had often examined the appearance of the north lode in West Martha, and conceived the gossan

to be identical with that of the Devon Consols, and he had no doubt but what it would prove to be the same lode, and he considered it most important to make a trial on it at once, as the lode had never been seen west of Devon Consols, except at surface.

Mr. JAMES WRIGHT said that the mine did not stand very well with stockholders.

Mr. FULLER, in reply, explained that stockholders knew little of any mines that were not on the Stock Exchange List, but that as soon as good returns could be made the mine would be put on the List, and its fair value ascertained.

Mr. SEARANT stated that he was a shareholder in the old company 13 years ago, and upon a small improvement the shares rose above 5s., and he hoped shortly to see the same thing occur again.—The meeting then terminated, with a special vote of thanks to the Chairman for his courteous conduct in the chair.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALBANY CONSOLS.—J. Trewin, Oct. 8: The lode in the eastern shaft consists of quartz, &c., with spots of lead ore. The lode in the cross-cut at the 20 fms. level is producing saving work for lead; and the slopes west of the shaft are worth about ½ ton of lead per fm. The slopes at the bottom of the 10 fms. level at western shaft are much the same as stated in my last report, worth from 7 to 8 cwt. per fm. The slopes in the bottom of the adit, east and west of shaft, are worth about 7 cwt. of lead per fm.

ALBANYDOVEY.—In consequence of the stoppage of the water-wheel, in order to make some necessary repairs, I have nothing to report from the bottom level this week. The south lode in the 22, west of engine-shaft, is 2 feet wide, and letting out a quantity of water, but poor for lead. The lode in the 22, east of engine-shaft, has been disordered by a strike. No lode has been taken down in the 12 west; the ground by the side of it is easy for driving, in the cross-cut in this level we have cut a branch about 4 ft. wide, with a little lead in it, and running nearly on the same point as I expect to find the lode.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—T. Trelease, T. Hosking, Oct. 12: No chance to notice in the 150, east of the flookan, since our last report. The main lode in the 140, east of Davey's engine-shaft, is 5 ft. wide, and worth 8½ p. per fm.; this lode in the 130, east of the above shaft, is worth 10½ p. per fm.; this lode in the 60, west of Field's engine-shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, containing spots of ore. The south branch in the 120, west of cross-cut, is 18 in. wide, with a more promising appearance, and worth 8½ p. per fm. The branch in the 110, east of cross-cut, is small and unproductive.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—J. Barrett, Oct. 1: Since my last communication of progress we have intersected a lode 12 in. wide in the 24 north cross-cut, about 6 fathoms north of Cox's engine-shaft, bearing east and west, and dip 2 feet in a fathom; north its composition is quartz, blende, very strong mullie, and a little yellow copper ore; it discharges much water, and is a very promising lode. This cross-cut is extended 7 fms. north from Cox's engine-shaft, leaving about 10 fathoms more to reach Eaton's lode. The 24 south cross-cut is extended 19 fathoms 4 feet from Cox's shaft. Comb's lode, in the 12 east, is 4 feet wide, composed of quartz, flookan, capel, and mullie, and presents a very promising appearance. Eaton's lode, in the 12 west, is 2 feet 6 in. wide, spotted with yellow copper ore throughout, and likely to improve.

BALLYMONEE.—Silas Evans, Oct. 8: The lode in the adit east has become a little softer than it was, and the ground is favourable for driving through; but little change has, however, taken place with respect to its productiveness. The late rains have so increased the water in the gossan shaft as to prevent its being sunk any further this season; this much to be regretted, as the lode in the bottom of the shaft was the most promising ever seen in the mine; the gossan was of the right kind, and sulphur of fair quality by the side of it. The adit end will, however, draw it in its course eastward, and enable us to again resume operations.

BALLYVIRGIN.—D. Macdonald, Oct. 6: The underhand slope south is set to six men, at 4½ p. per square fm.; the men to carry a level north; the lode is worth 4 tons of copper mullie, 5 cwt. of copper, and 5 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The underhand slope north is set to four men, at 4½ p. per square fathom; the lode is worth 15 cwt. of copper ore and 6 tons of mullie per fm. No. 2 slope is set to six men, at 7½ p. per square fathom; the lode is worth 2½ tons of copper, 2 tons of lead, and 8 tons of mullie per fm. No. 3 slope is set to six men, at 7½ p. per square fathom; the lode will yield 1½ ton of copper, ½ ton of lead, and 6 tons of mullie per fm. The south level was set to six men, at 7½ p. per fm. The forebrest at present shows two veins of calcareous spar, carrying copper, lead, blende, and iron pyrites; there is also a

THE NORTH LAXEY MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).

MANAGER AT THE MINE—Capt. R. Rowe, Manager of the Great Laxey Mines.
BANKERS—Messrs. Dumbell and Son, Douglas, Isle of Man.
OFFICES—117, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON.

This mineral property adjoins that of the celebrated Great Laxey Mines, and on the same run of lodes, the character of which, and the strata in which they are embedded, being precisely similar in both cases.

At North Laxey the shaft has been sunk 27 fms., and levels driven at that depth and at 12 fms. The 12 fms. level south has passed through ore ground full 40 fms. in length, and from the back about 50 tons of good lead have been sold.

There is erected on the mine excellent machinery for pumping, hauling, and crushing, with ample water power, the whole capable of taking the mine 140 fms. deep.

There are 3400 shares for disposal: £1 per share to be paid on allotment, and the other £1, if required, by instalments not exceeding 5s. each, at intervals of at least four months, but the present belief is that more than the first £1 will be wanted. Applications (in the form accompanying the prospectus) to be made to J. H. Murchison, Esq., 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, on or before the 19th of October next, 1859, and to be accompanied with the amount, at the rate of £1 per share.

The returns of the Great Laxey Mines have yielded about £36,000 in dividends, besides at least an equal amount for a very substantial and efficient plant of machinery and surface works, celebrated for its grandeur and costliness, and unsurpassed by any other mine in the world. The mines continue very rich, particularly in the deeper levels.

The chief facts of North Laxey are—

1.—The precise similarity of the lode and strata to those of its rich neighbour.

2.—The work already done, and the ore already found, giving evidence of the productiveness of the lode, and the probability of greater richness in depth.

3.—The side lodes, and the junctions likely to take place, leading probably to valuable discoveries.

4.—The excellent machinery and ample water power, enabling the operations to be proceeded with at a very cheap rate.

Full prospectuses, with reports, and forms of application for shares, may be had at the office, as above.

THE NORTH LAXEY MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).

APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES required to be sent to the office, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, on or before the 19th inst.—October 13, 1859.

THE CRAIGTON MINES COMPANY

(LIMITED).

Capital £10,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each: 10s. on application, the rest in calls as required; with power to increase the capital to £25,000.

GEORGE BROCKELBANK, Esq., 71, Lombard-street, London.

MR. HARRISON IVINSON, Colclough, Cumberland.

HENRY GEORGE NEWBON, Esq., Elms House, Hammersmith.

CHARLES HENRY PARROTT, Esq., Circus, Greenwich.

JOSEPH PROCTER, Esq., 5, Finchley New-road, St. John's Wood, London.

MANAGING AGENT—Capt. Wm. Jeffrey, Colclough.

AUDITOR—Edmund Harding, Esq., 1, Basinghall-street, Public Accountant.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. James B. Hill, Esq., 1, Basinghall-street, Public Accountant.

BANKERS—City District Banking Company, Carlisle.

National Bank of Scotland, Newton Stewart.

Messrs. Glyn and Co., Lombard-street, London.

SECRETARY—Mr. J. Burrell Reynolds.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

No. 1, WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

The Craigton Mines are situated near Newton Stewart, Scotland, and consist of grounds in the Barony of Heron, comprehending the lands and farms of Craigton, Path, Daltam, May, Stranor, and Little Park, that part of Larg to the south of the Kilmouchie Saw Mills, part of the Deer Park, and the farm of Kirkland—all lying in the parish of Minnigaff and Stewarton, Kilmuchie.

The proprietors have been two years exploring the mines, and have now obtained a lease of them for 21 years, from Martinmas Day, 1858, from the Lord of the Manor, at a royalty of 1-15th.

Machinery of all kinds has been erected suitable for lead washing—such as crushing-mill, stamping-mill, buddies, frames, &c.—all in first-rate order, and capable of washing 100 tons a month.

The Articles of Association have been signed and registered under the Joint-stock Companies Acts, by which the liability of the shareholders is limited to the payment of £1 per share.

Mr. Henwood states that it rarely falls to his lot to inspect a mine on which additional capital could be so well bestowed, and still more rarely one in which so brilliant a prospect of success can be found. And Capt. Eddy states that, looking at the result of previous workings, the extent of the sett, and the great length of unworked ground on the range of the lodes, he considers the company to be in possession of a valuable property.

The full reports, and the Articles of Association, may be inspected at the office, where specimens of the ore may also be seen, and every information obtained.

Applications for shares, accompanied by a payment of 10s. per share, can be made to either of the bankers, or to the secretary of the company.

THE STANDARD SILVER-LEAD MINING

COMPANY (LIMITED).

Divided into 4000 shares. Limiting the liability under the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."

BANKERS—Sir John William Lubbock, Bart., Foster and Co., London; Devon and Cornwall, Liskeard, Cornwall.

CONSULTING AGENT—Capt. Wm. Taylor, of West Causton.

RESIDENT AGENT—Capt. Wm. Batlis, of Cradock Moor.

PRESIDENT—Mr. E. A. Crouch, Liskeard, of Cradock Moor and Wheal Lubbock.

SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Fuller.

OFFICES—51, THREADENEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

This valuable property is situated in the parish of St. Ives, Cornwall, and is surrounded by the rich silver-lead mines, Wheal Mary Ann, Trevelyan, Herod-down, Liskeard, and Wheal Wrey; also the copper mines, West and South Causton, Cradock Moor, Marke Valley, Phoenix, and other rich and profitable dividend-paying mines.

Upwards of £1000 have been beneficially expended in the development of this mine; an engine-shaft is sunk 30 fms. below the adit, and levels extended on the course of the lodes, which are proved to be rich in silver-lead ore.

The necessary buildings are erected, and a powerful water-wheel, 40 ft. diameter, and crusher of sufficient power to crush 100 tons per month, complete.

The adjoining land has been conveyed for by many persons, including the former proprietors in this mine, and has at length been granted by Lord Ashburton upon favourable terms.

It is seldom that such an opportunity is presented of investing a small amount of money to gain a prize in this particular class of security, there being so much work done that it requires but a very little additional outlay to reap the full advantage of time occupied in proving the mine and cost incurred, amounting to several thousands of pounds.

Application for shares to be made to the secretary, Mr. Thomas Fuller, 51, Threadenneedle-street, London; or to Mr. E. A. Crouch, the president, Liskeard, Cornwall; but no application will be received unless accompanied by the deposit of 5s. per share, when a certificate will be issued accordingly.

The committee will be chosen at the first general meeting.

TO THE SECRETARY.—SIR: I request you will allot me _____ shares in the Standard Silver-lead Mining Company, and I herewith enclose you 5s. per share deposit upon such shares, and I hereby agree to pay the calls, as may be required in accordance with the constitution of the company. Christian name in full, _____

Dated this _____ day of _____, 1859. Address _____

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £25,000, in shares of £1 each (with power to increase it to £100,000).

Incorporated under Joint Stock Companies Acts, 1856-57-58.

Under the direction of a Council and Managing Committee appointed by the shareholders.

BANKERS—Ramsden, Barrow, and Co., Pall Mall East.

SOLICITORS—Grane, Son, and Kessener, 23, Bedford-row, W.C.

SECRETARY—Sir John Lubbock.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3, GOUGH STREET NORTH, GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The leading feature of this company is, that it invests the merit of any invention submitted to it by the aid of scientific and practical men, selected with special regard to their qualifications as impartial judges. Such inventions as are approved are patented or registered, and manufactured by the company, for sale, on a scale sufficient to establish their value, without cost to the inventor, who will share, under agreement, in all profits arising therefrom.

As a consequence of these intentions, the managing committee have secured a long lease, on most advantageous terms, of extensive premises, containing a spacious manufactory, provided with suitable plant, where models can be made and tried, and patented articles manufactured for sale.

Valuable patents already acquired for are now being so manufactured, at a net profit of 300 per cent.; while several very prominent inventions are under consideration.

The advantages thus enumerated justify the directors in recommending the undertaking to the notice of small capitalists, as an investment well worthy their special consideration.

That the large mass of inventors are unable to carry out their ideas is a fact patent to most practical observers. It is equally true that a great number of cases only require the judgment and kindly assistance of scientific and practical men to render them productive of immense public benefit. It is incontrovertible that our national importance and wealth have been more promoted by inventors than by any other class of men. Arkwright, Watt, Corliss, Stephenson, and other names scarcely less eminent, have produced an amount of wealth almost beyond calculation, though their inventions were received at first with coldness and incredulity. In short, all the improvements for our convenience and comfort, dating from a state of barbarism to one of high civilization, are but the cumulative results of inventive ingenuity.

It must not be overlooked by the shareholder that a patent gives an exclusive trade with the customers of the world, and that this company will possess in no common degree such advantages as will, on the average, be immensely productive, and ensure a dividend that may surprise, and most satisfy all investors.

Applications for shares, and full prospectuses giving the fullest information, may be made, personally or by letter, to the secretary, at the offices, as above.

MINE AND QUARRY OFFICES, 5, RADE YARD, BUCKLESBURY, E.C.

MESSRS. BRUNTON AND CO., ENGINEERS AND MINERAL

SURVEYORS, undertake the MANAGEMENT AND WORKING OF MINES,

QUARRIES, &c., and CONDUCT THE LEASING AGENCY OF ALL MINERAL PROPERTIES

in their offices with system, economy, and regularity.

Messrs. Brunton and Co. beg to inform proprietors of mines, &c., that the business of these properties is carried on in their office upon the following principles, viz.:

Accounts systematically and closely made up.

Statements in detail, and clear summaries of income and expenditure.

Entire and impartial openness of books, reports, and documents, to all shareholders, for perusal or extract.

Immediate communication of any important occurrence to the shareholders.

MINERAL PROPERTIES SURVEYED, AND ESTIMATES OF MACHINERY,

PLANT, AND COSTS OF WORKING FURNISHED.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Devon.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to an ORDER, or DECREE, made in the above-mentioned Cause, and bearing date the 3d day of September last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELDEN at DEVON WHEAL UNION MINE, in the parish of Mary Tavy, within the said Stannaries, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of October inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon, for SELLING, either together or in lots, the MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS at or upon the said MINE, or belonging thereto or to the adventurers therein in respect thereof, particulars of which appear in the local papers and handbills.

For viewing the same, application may be made to the officer of the Court in possession of the mine, and for further particulars to Messrs. LITTLE and WOOLCOCK, plaintiffs' solicitors, Devonport; or to Mr. CHILCOTT, solicitor, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, October 10, 1859.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Devon.

PURSUANT to an ORDER, or DECREE, made in the Cause of GILL AND OTHERS v. DUNN, the CREDITORS in respect of DEVON WHEAL UNION MINE, in the parish of Mary Tavy, within the said Stannaries, are, on or before the 25th day of October inst., to COME IN and PROVE THEIR DEBTS before the Registrar of the said Court, at his office in Truro, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

Creditors are to send their claims by registered mail, which must be filed at the Registrar's Office at Truro, and may be sworn before any solicitor who is a commissioner of the said Court.—Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, October 10, 1859.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

In the consolidated Causes of RICHARDS v. MARTIN, KENT v. SAME.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to two several ORDERS, or DECREES, made in the above-mentioned Causes, and bearing date respectively the 20th and 25th days of July last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELDEN at TRESAVAN MINE, in the parish of Gwennap, within the said Stannaries, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of October inst., for SELLING the MATERIALS and OTHER EFFECTS being at or upon the said mine, or belonging thereto or to the adventurers therein in respect thereof, particulars of which appear in the local papers and in handbills.

For viewing the same, application may be made to the officer of the Court in possession of the mine, and for further particulars to Mr. STOKES, solicitor, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, October 12, 1859.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

PURSUANT to two several ORDERS, or DECREES, made in the consolidated Causes of RICHARDS v. MARTIN, KENT v. SAME, the CREDITORS in respect of TRESAVAN MINE, in the parish of Gwennap, within the said Stannaries, are, on or before the 24th day of October inst., to COME IN and PROVE THEIR DEBTS before the Registrar of the said Court, at his office in Truro, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said several Decrees.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, October 12, 1859.

MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. GUMMOE is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at WHEAL CONSTANCE, adjoining East Wheal Rose, in the parish of Newton East, on Thursday, the 25th day of October inst., the following MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS, viz.:

—An excellent 40 in. CYLINDER ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam, with boiler about 10 tons weight; balance tank, sundry shovels, timber, hoop, half, quarter, and inch plank, both old and new; stores, comprising red lead, malleable iron, copper and other slues, tackle rope, gasket, leather, grease, shovels, &c. Also, a crab which, pendulum bob with stands, water-wheel, 7 and 8 in. rods, strapping plates, horse wheel, pulley heads and shovels, ladders, two iron water barrels, ladders, jugging machine, ladders and floors, wheel and hand barrels, tram wagon, white bar, grinding stone, pit saw, old lead, tank, &c., and the account-house furniture, consisting of the usual requisites.

For further particulars, apply to WILLIAM WEST, Esq., St. Blazey; WILLIAM CHARLES, Esq., 27, Austin Friars, London; or to the auctioneer, at his offices, St. Austell.

Sale to commence at Twelve for One o'clock precisely.—Dated October 8, 1859.

BELL AND LANARTH MINE—EXCELLENT MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MESSRS. GREENWOOD and MICHELL have been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, at BELL and LANARTH MINE, in the parish of Gwennap, on Monday, the 24th inst., at Eleven for Twelve o'clock precisely, in one lot, or otherwise, the following MINING MATERIALS:

—ONE excellent 30 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with boiler about 10 tons, and first place of rod; 1 shears and 2 capstans, complete; 50 fms. excellent 8 in. pitwork, complete; capstan and winch, very good; 100 fms. of iron rods, with balance bob; a prime lot of bucket rods and pulleys, 60 fms. of ladders, staples and glands, red plates, horse wheels, sundry bellows, sundry screw stocks, taps and plates, smith's tools, miners' tools, miners' chests, wheelbarrows, about 100 loads of new and old timber, together with the account-house furniture, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention in the limits of an advertisement.

For viewing the same, apply to Capt. HIGGINS, on the mine; and for further particulars, at the offices of the auctioneers, Littlehale and Truro.—October 11, 1859.

IMPORTANT SALE OF ROPE MAKING PLANT, MACHINERY, AND STOCK IN TRADE.

MESSRS. WARE AND SON have received instructions to OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 26th of October, and following days, on the premises, at Topsham, near Exeter, the entire and extensive assortment of MACHINERY, TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, and UTENSILS, together with the remaining portion of the STOCK IN TRADE, of Messrs. Follett and Co., retiring from this branch of their business, in consequence of railway interference. The steam machinery has been recently erected at great expense by the most eminent makers, and together with the rest of the implements and utensils, forms the largest and most complete combination of plant connected with this particular manufacture ever before offered to public competition, comprising a HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE, with oscillating cylinder, of 5 horse power, with tubular boiler and heating pipes, complete, by Clayton, Shuttleworth, and Co., of Lincoln; 1 large cylinder, 1 water tank, 1 iron pump and pumping gear; a HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE, direct action, of 8 horse power, with new tubular boiler for same, by Mare and Co., of Plymouth, and heating pipes, complete; 2 state tanks, iron pumps and pumping gear, a complete set of patent tools, great work, wheels, pulleys and galleys; 6 benches and scales, half-hundred and other weights, yarn winding machine for four bobbins, by Mare and Co., forming frame, sockets and plates, with tubes of all sizes, perpendicular and horizontal frame for holding bobbins and reels for spinning, about 400 bobbins, 120 yarn reels, and 50 rope yarn winches, large cast-iron screw press, with iron bolts, nuts and bars; 2 circular saws and frames, falls and winches, double and single rope reels, rope reeling machine, gear, belts, driving wheels and pulleys, copper bar furnace for 400 cables, tarring capstan, wheels, pulleys and pulleys, with flat driving rope, shafts and fittings; 1 large stretching machine, 1 flat rope setting machine, an equivalent of forming machine, hauling out gear, slatting, wheels and pulleys; 1 large table wheel, frame and spindles, 1 large and 6 smaller hoop hammers, 1 six-pinion 6 ft. rope jacks, 8 single jacks, 1 face and after line wheel, 1 large and 1 small after clamping block, with gear work and fittings complete for driving by steam power, tackle beam, with hooks, legs, &c.; 4 cast-iron frames, with wheels and pulleys top frames and tops, 3 low four wheel trucks and sleds, yarn barrows, hauling out ropes and press ropes of different sizes, six pulleys, burners and lamps, stocks, stampers and other apparatus, in hemp bailing mill, sundry forges, bellows and tools, 1 cart, 6 two spinning wheels and spindles, twine baling machine, 2 barling machines and two put bays, hobs, craps, stake hands, trawlers, office desk, &c., with a variety of other articles essential to the trade.

The STOCK IN TRADE comprises about 140 tons of first quality Petersburg, Polish and Eliza brand direct shipments from Messrs. Hills and Whistlaw, Petersburg, and Hills Brothers, Riga; and other hemp, 120 barrels of Archambault tar, coopers and filled 150 barrels of pitch, about 3 tons of black oakum, several tons of best manufactured rope, shroud and cable laid, white and tarred; 1 bolt and Manilla rope, in coils of different sizes; spinnings, manilla, burling, and Manilla line, thatchers' yarn, net and seine line, Russian mats, tow and low yarn of different weights, stout packing cloth, lines and twines, and a large quantity of rope, iron and steel, and other articles, an assortment of netting, comprising caplin, plichard, herring, mackerel, and other sorts, white points, tanners' cord and papermakers' twine, a small quantity of square and round iron, gunbar, &c., and various other articles too numerous to insert, but which, together with the plant, will be described in catalogues, to be ready on the 15th of October, and which will be forwarded free to all parties applying for the same, on and after that date, to Mr. ROBERT POLLOCK, Patent Rope Works, Topsham, Devon.

The auctioneers would earnestly call the special attention of parties in the trade to the above important sale, which comprises one of the largest and most perfect assortments of rope-making plant and stock ever before submitted to public competition.

May be viewed on Tuesday, the 25th of October, the machinery in motion, as it will be also on the days of sale. Sale to commence each day at Eleven o'clock.

There is every facility at hand, both by water and land, for the removal of goods.

The auctioneers will be happy to receive instructions to purchase from parties at a distance, with or without limit.

Particulars, Exeter, September 24, 1859.

OVACA, COUNTY WICKLOW, IRELAND.

FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, of which due notice will be given, the FREEHOLD and MINERAL AND OTHER ROYALTIES OF THE TOWN-LANDS OF KNOCKANODE and KILKENAVINE, containing about 400 acres.

This property is situated at the foot of the Wicklow Mountains, extending in front to the valley from above the Meeting Bridge to below the weir of Mr. Michael Williams' mines. The weekly market for the miners is held on the property, the northern extremity of which is admirably situated for villa building enterprise, and the southern for the general trade of this rising mineral district. It is within a quarter of a mile of the intended railway station.

The country is fertile, traversed by eleven, within about a mile from the granite. There is a great variety of mineral ground. On Knockanode a course of sulphur ore is being worked by Mr. Von Ucker, to whom the royalty have been leased. Another mineral field has just been opened, extending at right angles to a powerful deposit of carbonate of iron and lime (the core of the kind at present known in the district), with prills of copper pyrites and silica. A third field has been discovered, consisting of manganese, and is almost unmined with any engine. The veins of the tops of other lodes is visible, but none have as yet been attempted except the sulphur course.

Rentals about £250 per annum, paid with the greatest regularity. Government valuation at £208 per annum. Two-thirds of the purchase-money may, if desired, remain out for seven years, on the security of the property, at 3 per cent.

For particulars, apply to J. H. CHOMLEY, Esq., 3, Inns Quay, Dublin. OWEN KAY, M.A., of the Meetings Bridge, will show the property.

WHEAL GLYNN.

MR. C. E. PEARSE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the mine, near Bodmin, on Thursday, the 3d of November, at Eleven o'clock A.M., the MACHINERY and MATERIALS of this sett, comprising a 30 in. cylinder STEAM ENGINE, with boiler about 10 tons, capstan and shears, capstan rope, plunger pumps, iron balance and angle bob, &c.—Particulars may be obtained of the auctioneer, Mr. C. E. PEARSE, Bodmin, Cornwall; or of the pursuer, Mr. D. G. GOATLEY, 31, Threadenneedle-street, London, E.C.

TRETOIL MINES.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the FREEHOLD FARM of TRETOIL, in Lanivet, near Bodmin, Cornwall (40 acres), in the occupation of Mr. Proprietor, with VALUABLE MINES thereunder, and MINING AND OTHER RIGHTS under and upon ADJACENT COMMON of 50 acres. Also, MINING AND OTHER RIGHTS of the vendor in respect of the MINERAL RIGHTS throughout the other enclosed portion of TRETOIL FARM (additional 40 acres), in the occupation of Mr. E. Johns, for working which, with Messer Mine, a company has been formed.—Apply to Messrs. DUBBY and SNARE, solicitors, 1, Circus-place, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, NORTH POOL MINE AND MATERIALS, comprising a 50 in. cylinder ENGINE, WHIM ENGINE and CRUSHER, with all the PITWORK, MACHINERY, TOOLS, TACKLE, and HALVANS. This mine is situated in the best mining district in the county, and a great portion of the western ground is unexplored, and considered valuable. It is held under a lease from the Hon. A. M. Agar, at 1-15th dues.—For terms, apply to Mr. H. BODNOR, Truro; or Capt. JAMES EVANS, Nance, Bidean.—Dated July 18, 1859.

COPPER MINE TO BE LET, within three miles of the port of Wicklow, Ireland. Shafts have been sunk, and rich ore found. Some of the Wicklow copper mines are now paying £80 per cent. per annum.—Apply to F. R. CANNELL, Esq., Thorp Arch, Tadcaster.

VALUABLE MINERALS TO LET ON LEASE.—A DEPOSIT of ARGENTIFEROUS PYRITES, or SILVER ORE, assay 196 ozs. of silver to the ton. Lobes of lead, carrying a beautiful bloom of zinc and sulphur ores. Hematite, magnetite, and sphatose, or steel, iron ores in great extent. Also, veins of copper and lead. The whole is of easy access to Lockfey, and have been considerably developed by the proprietor, and a small capital will render the ores highly remunerative. The reports of practical men can be seen, and every facility will be given to inspect.—Apply to the proprietor, W. FORTSON, Esq., of Evers, Tarbert, Lockfey, Anglesey.

ANTIMONY MINE SETT FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a FIRST RATE ANTIMONY SETT, in the parish of St. Kew, Cornwall. This sett has been granted to one individual by the Lady of the land, at 1-15th dues. A shallow adit has been driven and cut the lode, and some tons of rich antimony raised, worth £20 per ton. A deep adit is now being driven to cut the lode some fathoms deeper, which is expected to be done in two months. A party of gentlemen in Cornwall have offered to buy one-half, if a purchaser can be found for the other half.—Application for particulars, and cards to inspect the mine, to be made to Mr. R. GREENWOOD, mining engineer, Truro, Cornwall.—Truro, October 11, 1859.

POTTERS' CLAY FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, a FREEHOLD ESTATE, suitable for residence or as a valuable investment, containing LARGE REIDS of POTTERS' CLAY of all qualities.—Apply to J. L. BRET, Esq., Corie Lodge, near Wimborne, Dorset.

ARTHUR AND EDWARD COLLIERY, IN THE FOREST OF DEAN, NEAR LYDBROOK, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—The LIQUIDATORS appointed for the winding-up of this company HEREBY GIVE NOTICE they are READY TO TREAT for the SALE of the above COLLIERY, working the celebrated Hill Delf Vein, together with the VALUABLE and most complete PLANT and MACHINERY for carrying on the works successfully.—For particulars, apply to Mr. HUGH WILLIAMS, Mining Engineer, 61, Moorgate-street, E.C.

FOREST OF DEAN.—TO BE LET ON LEASE, with immediate possession, a NEW COLLIERY in the above forest, the workings of which are now in a condition to afford at once 70 tons of best forest coal a day, which may be increased to an almost unlimited extent, without any hindrance. It is now in the hands of the proprietors, in the parish of Baydon, between Briton Ferry and Abercromby, in the county of Glamorgan, about one mile from the former, and two miles from the latter town. There is a parish road leading to the farm, which is all arable and pasture, and contains a farm house, barn, and offices, and commands an extensive sea view. The premises will be shown by the landlord of the Watnall Hotel, Abercromby, who has a map of the estate.—Offers to be addressed, post paid, to H. J. BLACKWOOD, Esq., Post-office, Abercromby, before the 25th inst., after which date Bradford, Harrogate, Devon, of whom further particulars may be obtained.—Dated October 11, 1859.

COLLIERIES, COAL, AND IRONSTONE.—TO BE SOLD, the DOUGHER COLLIERIES, situated at about 6 miles from Swansea and Llanelli, and in direct communication with the South Wales Railway. The coal is highly lustrous, and in great demand.

TO BE SOLD, the CRES

THE REGULATING AIR DOORS INCREASE STEAM, ECONOMISE FUEL, AND PREVENT SMOKE. And the PENDULOUS FIRE BRASS SAVE FIFTY PER CENT. PER ANNUM IN COST, DECREASE CLINKERS, AND IMPROVE COMBUSTION.
J. LEE STEVENS, PATENTEE, 1, FISH STREET HILL, E.C.

REDFORD IRONWORKS TAVISTOCK.
MESSRS. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a good stock of SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE, which may be viewed at their works. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. beg to announce that they MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest and best principle, combining all the modern improvements. Castings and wrought-ironwork made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world, and competent engineers to erect the same. Steam boilers and chains made, and warranted of the best description.

TURBINES.—WILLIAMSON BROTHERS, CANAL IRONWORKS, KENDAL, MANUFACTURE PATENT TURBINES, adapted for any power or height of fall, and possessing great advantages over the ordinary water-wheel. **FIXED AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, PUMPING ENGINES, CRANKS, OVEN MILLS, MILL SHAFTING, GEARING, AND GENERAL MACHINERY.** GRINDING MACHINES AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions. Full particulars and estimates furnished on application.

PORTABLE ENGINES.—ON SALE, ONE 25 horse power PORTABLE ENGINE, on wheels, fitted with link motion and governor. Also, ONE 12 horse power PORTABLE ENGINE, fitted as above. These engines are adapted for winding, pumping, or sawing, and all contractors' purposes. Can be seen in London. Apply to H. T. BALFOUR, 101, Leadenhall-street, London.

ON SALE, TWO HIGH PRESSURE HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES, 16 in. cylinder, with double friction and pumping gear attached. Also, ONE HIGH PRESSURE 8 horse PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, and ONE LARGE PORTABLE MILL.—Apply, Messrs. DUCKETT and STEAD, Addingham, Leeds.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, CAPITALISTS, AND PERSONS DESIROUS OF COMMENCING BUSINESS.—MOST DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY TO COMMENCE THE BUSINESS OF A MACHINE MAKER.—THE OWNER OF AN OLD ESTABLISHED AND EXTENSIVE MACHINE MAKING BUSINESS, about eight miles from Manchester, being DESIROUS OF RETIRING, IS OPEN TO TREAT FOR THE SALE OF THE TRADING CONCERN as it now stands. The business has been established for nearly 20 years. The connection is very extensive, the concern in full work, and with ordinary attention, produces a most lucrative return for the capital invested. If desired, the freehold of the premises, the buildings, and engines may be purchased, or arrangements made for a tenancy. Part of the purchase money may remain on security.—For further particulars, and to view the premises, application may be made by principals or their solicitors only, by letter, addressed to J. EDWARDS, Esq., care of H. B. Barlow, consulting engineer, Manchester.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was awarded to the MANUFACTURERS OF THE ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, RICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in blasting operations, that for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, is indelibly distinguished from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder. This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate. Address.—RICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckermill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO., PENNALLUCK, POOL, near CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, and BRYMBO, near WREXHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Irish Expedition, and every part of the globe. In consequence of their customers and others in the North, W. BRUNTON and Co. have recently erected a branch manufactory at Brymbo, near Wrexham, where, as at Cornwall, they are at all times PREPARED TO EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than any to be procured elsewhere.

COLZA OIL, FOR MINERS' SAFETY LAMPS, HIGHLY REFINED.
TAYLOR AND EDWARDS, No. 1, CROMFORD COURT, MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.

TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS BY WINDING OVER THE HEAD GEAR, USE THE PATENT SELF-ACTING STEAM BREAK, which at every 10 lb. on the mine shafts off the steam from the winding engine and applies the break; it records the number of lifts made.—For illustrated circular and price, apply to H. T. BALFOUR, engineer, St. Mary's, Manchester.

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORIES, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.
Conducted by MITCHELL and RICHARD (late John Mitchell, F.R.S., Author of *Manual of Practical Assaying*, Metallurgical Papers, &c.) Assays and Analyses of every description performed as usual. Special Instruction in Assays and Analyses. Consultations in every branch of Metallurgical and Manufacturing Chemistry. Assistance rendered to Intending Patentees, &c. For amount of fees, apply to the office, as above.

ONE SHILLING PER ACRE.—EMIGRATION.—NEW GRANADA.
THE SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED) is about to PLOT OUT TWENTY THOUSAND ACRES OF FREEHOLD LANDS in their healthy uplands, about 40 miles from the coast, near Cartagena, and will be PREPARED TO GRANT ALLOCATIONS to emigrants on very favourable terms. Arrangements made for passage, &c. These possessions may be reached in 18 days from Southampton.—Apply at the office of the company, 38, King William-street, London-bridge. Emigration agents will be appointed.

REDUCTION OF PASSAGE MONEY.—ON AND UPWARDS.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.
WHITE STAR EX-ROYAL MAIL CLIPPERS.

LIVERPOOL TO MELBOURNE on the 1st and 20th of every month, and to NEW ZEALAND on the 10th.

Ship.	For	Register.	Barthen.	To sail.
PHENIX	Auckland and Wellington	906	2750	Oct. 10.
WHITE STAR	Melbourne	2300	5000	Oct. 20.
WHITE JACKET	Melbourne	2200	3000	Nov. 1.
BLUE JACKET	Auckland and Wellington	1674	3200	Nov. 10.

The clippers of this line are the largest, finest, and handiest in the trade, and are well known for their famous passenger, and the unvarying punctuality of their sailing arrangements. Passengers may embark, without fail, on 11 days previous to the date of sailing. For freight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHARLES H. WILSON, Liverpool; or to GUNDELAY and Co., 64, Cornhill, London; or to S. K. B. FRASER & Co., 116, Fenchurch-street, London.

Willis's Australian and New Zealand hand-books sent for two stamps.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA UNDER SIXTY DAYS.
PASSAGE MONEY 40 AND UPWARDS.
BLACK RAIL LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS AND EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS.

In conjunction with the celebrated auxiliary steam clippers GREAT BRITAIN and ROYAL CHARTER. Appointed to sail punctually from LIVERPOOL on the 10th and 15th of every month.

To the convenience of Bright Brothers and Co., Melbourne.

Ship.	Register.	Barthen.	Captain.	Date.
MARCO POLO	1625	4500	JOHNSTON	5th November.
LAUREL	1625	3500	BUCKLEY	15th November.
ROYAL CHARTER (S)	2719	2000 R.T.	TAYLOR	5th December.
WASATA	1442	4000	MARSH	15th December.

To be succeeded by the following clippers and steamers:—
GREAT BRITAIN. MARCO POLO.
LIGHTNING. OCEAN CHIEF.
CHAMPION OF THE SEAS. BRITISH TRIDENT.
ROYAL CHARTER. GIPSEY BRIDE.
DONALD MCKAY. GREAT TASMANIA.
EAGLE. COMMODORE PERRY.
SALADINA. MONTMORENCY.

More celebrated steam and sailing clippers, forming the only lines honored by a visit from Her Majesty the Queen, and so well known for their rapid passages, punctuality in sailing, and splendid accommodation unsurpassed by any ships in the world, will continue to call regularly between Liverpool and Melbourne, thus affording to passengers and shippers the most unrivalled advantages. The commanders are men of experience, and noted for their kindness and attention to passengers.

The cabin accommodation is very superior, the saloons being elegantly furnished with every requisite to ensure comfort to passengers, and are supplied with beds, bedding, &c. Bounty ticket passengers forwarded to Lancaster and Hobart Town.

Apply to GUNDELAY, Bright, and Co., merchants, 1, North John-street, and JAMES FAIRER and Co., Tower-buildings, Liverpool; or to T. M. MACRAE and Co., 2, Moorgate-lane, London, E.C.

TO MINING COMPANIES AND ENGINEERS.—MAPS, PLANS, SECTIONS, AND DRAWINGS ON STONE AND WOOD, ENGRAVINGS ON METAL, WOOD, AND STONE, ARE PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED by a specially trained staff of draughtsmen and engravers, at the office of the *Geological Survey*, Strand. Letter-press, Lithographic, and Copper-plate printing.

NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—MR. CAMPIN, having advocated the Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the *Mining Journal*, &c., is now READY TO ADVISE AND ASSIST INVENTORS IN OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Deeds Registry, 156, Strand.

DENMAN, introducer of the SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, SHERREY, &c., finest importations, 20s. per dozen, bottles included, an advantage greatly appreciated by the public and a constantly increasing connection, saving the great expense of returning them. A pint sample of both for 21 stamps. Wine in cask forwarded free to any railway station in England. EXCELSIOR BRANDY, pale or brown, 10s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen. Terms, cash. Country orders must contain a remittance. On a cheque "Bank of London." Price lists forwarded on application. JAMES L. DENMAN, 65, FENCHURCH STREET, corner of Railway-plate, London.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO. MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS.
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY, OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND IRONWORK.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK.
FOR SALE OR HIRE.
LONDON OFFICES.—34, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
Apply to the SECRETARY, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

SPRING HILL METAL TUBE, AND ROLLING MILLS, EYRE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
GLYDON and SHORTRIDGE, MANUFACTURERS OF BRASS AND COPPER, LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, GAS, BELL, AND OTHER TUBES. ROLLED METALS, BRASS SHEETS, BRASS AND COPPER WIRE, COPPER BOAT NAILS, RIVETS, WASHERS, &c. &c. GERMAN SILVER SHEETS, WIRE, &c. &c. ROLLERS, STEEL FOR CHINOLINE, PESS, SPRINGS, &c. &c. GENERAL ENGINEERS.

SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., HARTFORD STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF HOWELL'S PATENT HOMOGENEOUS METAL PLATES FOR BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOXES, AND TUBES, COMBINING THE STRENGTH OF STEEL WITH THE MALLEABILITY OF COPPER. RUSSELL AND HOWELL'S PATENT CASE STEEL TUBES, McCONNELL'S PATENT HOLLOW RAILWAY AXLES.—For prices and terms, apply to SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; or Messrs. HARVEY and Co., 12, Haymarket, London.

BESSEMER STEEL.—REFINED CAST-STEEL, manufactured by the Bessemer process, and of a quality fully equal to the best cast-steel in use, suitable for tools, cutters, boiler plate, shafting, piston-rods, doctors, files, spindles, trusses, welding purposes, mining tools, cutlery, fire-arms, crinoline, &c., can now be had in any quantity, at prices much lower than any other steel. A stock is kept, and specimens of the manufacture may be inspected, and samples and price obtained, at the Bessemer Steel Warehouse, 71, Cannon-street West, E.C.

FARRAR'S PATENT FOR MAKING STEEL IN THREE HOURS IN THE CRUCIBLE, WITHOUT CEMENTATION.
For LICENSES TO USE process and further particulars, apply to THOMAS VANDERMAN, Batterssea Works, London, S.W.

SUPERIOR FRENCH PINE SLEEPERS—TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, COLLIERY OWNERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, &c.—The undersigned have ALWAYS ON HAND, FOR SALE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR FRENCH PINE SLEEPERS, which they import regularly by their line of steamers, from Bordeaux to Liverpool.

HEMATITE PIG IRON.—THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUE the SALE OF THE ORIGINAL HEMATITE PIG, now BRANDED HEMATITE CLEATOR, which is the only pig-iron made entirely from the rich hematite ore peculiar to the neighbourhood of Whitehaven (the shipping port), without a particle of cinder, leaner ore, or ironstone. It is especially adapted for the manufacture of castings, where great strength is required, and is largely and regularly used in almost all the best brands of tin-plate.

PONKEY GREY FOUNDRY PIG IRON.—THE PROPRIETOR of this noted iron is now PREPARED TO SUPPLY IT IN ANY QUANTITIES. Price at the works, 90s. per ton. This iron has been well known for the last 50 years, and has been proved to be superior to any made for softness, toughness, and strength. (See Mr. Fairbairn's report in the *Engineers' Pocket Book*.)—JOSEPH JONES, Ponkey Works, Llanfair, North Wales.

JOHN ROGERSON AND CO., NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND MIDDLESBROUGH-ON-TEES, IRON SHIP AND STEAM-BOAT BUILDERS, TANKS, BOILERS, RAILGIRTS, BRIDGES, DERWENT RAILS, PIG AND REFINED IRON, BARS, BOLTS, ANCHORS, AND CHAINS. STEAM, GAS, AND COKE COALS, COKE, &c.

CALVERT'S PATENT PROCESS FOR MAKING COKE AND IRON FREE FROM SULPHUR.
For LICENSES TO USE the above process, apply to ROBERT LONDON, Jun., 63, King-street, Manchester.

CONDIE'S PATENT STEAM HAMMERS.—FIRST-CLASS STEAM HAMMERS, from 2 cwt. to 7 tons, suitable for folding bridges, puddling-forges, and the smiths' shops of engineers, ship-builders, wagon builders, railway companies, &c. Pressure of steam required, 25 lbs.

BASTIER'S PATENT PUMP. APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, &c.
J. V. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, farmers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental leakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine, as daily demonstrated by use:—

- 1.—It utilizes from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
- 2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for similar purposes.
- 3.—It occupies a very small space.
- 4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
- 5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand, mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
- 6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.

To be seen daily at W. P. Warner's, wine and spirit merchant, Welsh Harp, Edgeware-road, near Cricklewood. References of the highest character will be given.

J. V. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT TO ERECT HIS PATENT PUMP AT HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the use of his INVENTION.

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London, Oct. 10, 1859. Hours, from Ten till Four. J. V. BASTIER, C.E.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—PATENT TIPPING MACHINES, TO DIMINISH THE LOSS FROM BREAKAGE IN LOADING COAL ON RAILWAY WAGONS, SHIPS, &c.

ARTHUR AND JAMES HALL, PATENTERS AND MAKERS, GEORGE STREET, CHESTER.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—TO PREVENT EXPLOSIONS BY MINERS TAMPERING WITH SAFETY-LAMPS, USE ROBINSON'S AND OGDEN'S PATENT SELF-LOCKING LAMP, possessing the following advantages:—

1. THE GLASS CANNOT BE REMOVED, except by the application of a fixed machine key.
2. SUFFICIENCY OF LOCKING.
3. THE APPLICATION OF AN ENAMELLED REFLECTOR.

Further particulars will be forwarded on application to THOMAS ROBINSON and Co., brassfounders, Manchester; or to HENRY OGDEN, engineer, Manchester.

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ONE of 10 horse power, 10 in. cylinder, and 24 in. stroke.
TWO of 12 horse power, 12 in. cylinder, and 24 in. stroke.
ONE of 14 horse power, 12 in. cylinder, and 36 in. stroke.
TWO of 14 horse power, 14 in. cylinder, and 24 in. stroke.
ONE of 16 horse power, 14 in. cylinder, and 36 in. stroke.
ONE of 24 horse power, 17 in. cylinder, and 36 in. stroke.
TWO of 30 horse power, 20 in. cylinder, and 36 in. stroke.

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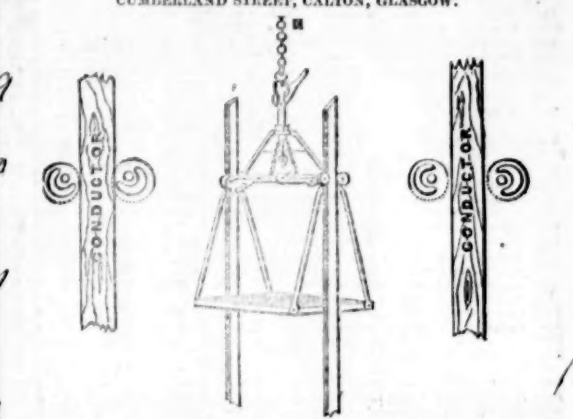
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the above is protected by LETTERS PATENT, and that the same has been assigned to the undersigned, and who now the ONLY PARTIES AUTHORIZED TO GRANT ANY LICENSE for the erection thereof.

These boilers are in use at the Kirkstall Forge, Leeds; the Mersey Ironworks, Liverpool; and many other extensive works both in England and Scotland, with the most perfect success. Their advantages are the SAVING OF SPACE, FUEL, BRICK-WORK, AND IRON WHEN HEATING IN THE FURNACE.

Ironmasters and others are cautioned against erecting boilers of this description without having first obtained a license for the same; and all persons who have erected any of the said boilers without having obtained such license are requested to communicate with the undersigned forthwith.

Mr. THOMAS RAIMFORTH, of the Leeds Ironworks, Leeds, will afford any further information; and applications for licenses can be made to him, or to

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